The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Report of the Joint Ku-Klux Committee Sent to the Senate.

Serious Charges Against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas.

A Warm Fight Expected in the Senate Over the One-Term Resolution.

Our Spanish Relations---The True State of the Case.

Charles Hale, of Massachusetts, Nominated for Assistant Secretary of State.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ROTHSCHILD OFFER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Boutwell states with reference to the reported Rothschild offer to take $600,000,000 worth of new bonds at rates of 4½ and 4 per cent, that he has heard nothing of it, and does not believe in it. He further says that offers are frequently made to the Treasury Department, on the part of foreign bankers, to take small amounts of these bonds, but nothing approaching the present magnitude has been received, or is likely to be for the present. *Per contra*, Governor Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., here, states that the European mail to-night brings these six hundred million dollar propositions for bonds, as above given, with the condition that the interest shall be paid in Europe.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It now appears that that highly official despatch sent from here through regular channels as to our Government having made a positive demand upon Spain for an apology in firing upon the Florida by a Spanish vessel, the dismissal of the officer commanding the vessel, and immediate payment of damages sustained, was all based upon a problematical statement of the case. "If," said the President to General Sickles, "the statements as to the firing upon the Florida turn out to be true, and if, upon further examination, it is found that the Florida did nothing to provoke such assault, then shall an apology be peremptorily demanded." This is all the basis the semi-official despatch in question ever had. Nothing has been received at the Navy Department as yet, notwithstanding the vessel has now been in an American port for five days, and Secretary Robeson is beginning to feel skeptical as to whether any outrage has been committed after all.

CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling made his appearance in the Senate to-day, for the first time since the recess. He had hardly got warm in his seat before he announced that on Thursday next he would deliver some remarks on Sumner's one-term resolution, now in the Senate calendar. It is understood that he will make this an occasion not only to oppose the one-term principle, but also to enter into an elaborate defence of the Administration, and particularly the President. In the latter connection he will review the personal slanders current, and also make an onslaught on the independent Republicans. It is very evident that when Sumner's resolution once gets before the Senate nothing can prevent the debate from drifting into a general political discussion with particular reference to the forthcoming Presidential campaign, notwithstanding the fact that the resolution is so worded as not to make it operative until after the next President shall have been elected.

CHARGES AGAINST CLAYTON.

Various charges made against Clayton, of Arkansas, accusing him of corrupt practices and abuses of political power while Governor of Arkansas, having come to the knowledge of the Ku-Klux Committee during its Southern trip, Senator Scott, Chairman thereof, submitted a report of the testimony received in this case in the Senate to-day in order that Clayton might have an opportunity to make a personal explanation and to call for an investigation into both statements. The Arkansas Senator took advantage of the opportunity offered to read from manuscript a speech going over his entire personal history in politics, and alleging that all the statements made in detriment to his good name and honor were sheer fabrications of either personal enemies. In conclusion, he asked that a special committee might be appointed to make the necessary investigation into the truth of the charges, which was granted. There are several parties now in the city who profess to be able to establish the truth of all that has been said of Clayton, especially with reference to the fraudulent manner in which he obtained his present seat in the Senate.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce have decided to [illegible] the new steamboat bill on Thursday, [illegible] with it section by section until [illegible] day, and proceed[illegible]. Several sessions of the whole is [illegible] consumed in the discussion of [illegible] committee will be co[illegible] of owners of patent de[illegible] the matter. A number [illegible] press their claims. [illegible] are already here to p[illegible]

THE BUELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

[illegible] expect to report [illegible] The House Military Committee [illegible] of McHenry favorably to the House the resolution [illegible] of the [illegible]y, of Kentucky, offered at the open[illegible] to fur[illegible] session, calling upon the Secretary of War [illegible] finish a record of the Buell Court of Inquiry. It is understood that if he could make certain official records public he would be able to fully vindicate himself.

BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

General Butler has introduced a bill incorporating about sixty engineers into a company styled "The Grand International Division Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," with headquarters at Cleveland. The object is to aid each other to become more skillful and efficient, and to combine for charitable purposes. The officers are Grand Chief Engineer, First and Second Grand Assistant Engineers, Grand Guide, Grand Chaplain, and Board of Trustees.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, has introduced a bill making it unlawful for a member of Congress directly or indirectly to recommend any one to office, or to oppose the nomination of any one to office, except the President or head of a department request an opinion in writing.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, has introduced a bill to forbid the further sale of arable public lands, except under the pre-emption laws, or when located with bounty or agricultural scrip, and also providing that no more than 320 acres shall be purchased or located by any one individual.

POMEROY'S LAND SCHEME.

The House has ordered the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report upon matters connected with the pending attempt of Pomeroy or the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad to obtain additional land or bond subsidy, and requested the Secretary in the meantime not to issue patents for an increase of subsidy.

MINISTER ROBERTS.

Official advices from Madrid state that Senor Lopez Roberts will remain here as Spanish Minister for the present.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Post Office Appropriation bill will be reported to-morrow. It amounts to $26,600,000. The Legislative and Judicial bill will call for $20,000,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was very little said on our Spanish or the Louisiana affairs, it being considered that, at the present time, no necessity exists of a formal consideration of these matters.

The President sent to the Senate the following nomination, to-day: Charles Hale, of Mass., to be Assistant Secretary of State.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

The report of the Sutro-Tunnel Commission was transmitted to the Senate to-day. The Commissioners report the tunnel as entirely feasible, and may be constructed in less than two and a half years, at a cost of about $4,500,000. They believe that the Comstock lode is a true fissure vein, continuing downward indefinitely.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

KU-KLUX REPORT.

Mr. SCOTT made a special report from the Joint Ku-Klux Committee, involving a question of privilege. He said that the committee investigating the affairs of Arkansas, had found that no Ku-Klux outrages were alleged to have occurred in that State for more than two years, but incidentally testimony had been given by two witnesses from Arkansas, named Wheeler and Whipple, implicating one of the Senators from that State (Mr. Clayton), and a member of the House (Mr. Edwards), which evidence the committee laid before the Senate, so that the Senator implicated might move an investigation. The testimony charges that Clayton, when Governor, made a bargain with Democratic members of the Legislature to disregard the regular returns of election for member of Congress in the district now represented by Mr. Edwards, and gave Mr. Edwards the certificate of election, although Boles was really elected; that the consideration for this was the promise of the Democrats to vote for him for United States Senator. Mr. Scott said if the charges were found true it would be the duty of the Senate to consider whether the Senator from Arkansas was a fit person to hold a seat in the Senate; that if they were untrue the Senator was entitled to have them investigated, and himself exonerated.

Mr. CLAYTON. I suppose, under the rules, this report would have to lie over one day.

VICE PRESIDENT. It would.

Mr. CLAYTON. Then, sir, as I am the Senator implicated, and as I do not desire to lay under this imputation one day longer than can possibly be avoided, I ask unanimous consent to proceed at once to the consideration of the report. No objection was made.

Mr. CLAYTON read a long address, reviewing the evidence of Wheeler and Whipple, and vindicating his own acts as Governor. He described Whipple as the foreman of the United States Grand Jury, which was a mere political machine; Wheeler, United States Attorney, as a mere *factotum*, who moved only as others pulled the wires. He said that these charges, as well as his indictment by the Grand Jury, were made as part of a systematic persecution he had been subjected to by his enemies.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Amnesty bill came up, but it was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. CLAYTON continued his remarks. In conclusion he asked the Senate to appoint a special committee to investigate the charges against him.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT a resolution was adopted to refer the matter to a special committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers and report upon the charges against Mr. Clayton.

THE ONE-TERM AMENDMENT.

Mr. CONKLING gave notice that on Thursday he would call up the joint resolution to limit the President to one term.

PRESENTATION.

The Senate accepted the Roger Williams statue.

ALABAMA SENATOR.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN a resolution was passed admitting Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, to a seat pending the investigation of the validity of his election.

BLODGETT.

On motion of Mr. MORTON a resolution was passed to pay Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, the usual expenses while contesting his seat in the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OPENING PRAYER.

Rev. De Sala, of Montreal, in the opening prayer, gave thanks that, by the Treaty of Washington, the evils of war had been averted.

THE WABASH.

Mr. CREBS introduced a bill for the improvement of the Great Wabash and survey of the Little Wabash Rivers. Referred.

KU-KLUX REPORT.

Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on the Insurrectionary States, made a report, stating that testimony had been taken before the sub-committee which impeached the official character and conduct of Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, and affected the right to his seat of Representative Edwards, of Arkansas; that a resolution had been adopted that these cases should be brought to the attention of the respective Houses.

It was moved that the testimony in the case of Edwards be referred to the Committee on Elections. So ordered.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. McCRARY from the Committee on Elections on the Virginia contested election case of McKinzie against Braxton, made a report that Braxton, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat.

COINAGE.

Mr. KELLY (Penn.), from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill revising the laws relative to coinage.

Mr. POTTER said he did not see the necessity of legislating for coinage when the country had had no coinage in circulation for the last ten years, and is not likely to have it for ten years to come.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to amend the section which provides for the appointment of a Director of the Mint, striking out the words "who shall hold the office for five years, unless sooner removed for cause shown." He argued that the tenure of the office should not be limited to five years, as the office is then thrown open to a general scramble.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment. He spoke of the report on civil service reform as providing only to take care of the front door by which appointments are made, while it left the back door for removals wide open.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by striking out only the words "unless sooner removed."

This was rejected—yeas, 58; nays, 103.

Mr. WILLARD moved to amend by providing that the Director of the Mint shall hold office during good behavior. Rejected.

Pending the consideration of a motion of Mr. GARFIELD to reduce the salaries of the officers provided for, the House, on motion of Mr. DAWES, who said he was opposed to an increase of salaries, adjourned, so that the question might be carefully considered to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Four millions of the new District of Columbia loan were introduced here and on the continent at 87½. Nearly all was taken before the books were regularly opened.

The Prince of Wales went out yesterday, for the first time since the commencement of his illness. Dr. Gull left Sandringham to-day.

The session of the National Trades' Congress opened last evening at Nottingham. Mr. Potter was elected President. Mr. Northrup, of Massachusetts, was present, and was accorded a seat on the floor.

The city journals, in articles on the assassination of Fisk, cite the cases of Richardson and Crittenden, and attribute the frequency of such deeds to the peculiar civilization of America. They denounce the laxity of public sentiment.

The Queen and members of the royal family have gone to Osborne.

The announcement that the trials of hostages taken by the Germans commence to-day is premature. There is reason to credit the *Standard's* statement last week, that the German officers will not proceed to extremes.

Lord Stanley, in an address to a large meeting of workingmen at Liverpool, said the Old Liberal programme is exhausted. He predicted that in the future Conservatism would predominate in all new questions.

France.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Napoleon will soon publish a historical work, in which startling revelations will be made in regard to the French military system during the late war.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Elections have been held in seventeen districts in the provinces, to fill vacant seats in the Assembly. In three districts the Radicals were successful.

A committee of Republican electors in Paris called on Vautrain to-day, and begged him to remember that his election was the expression of the people's desire that the Assembly return to Paris.

Baron Van Arnim, German Ambassador to France, to-day presented his credentials to Thiers.

Gontaut Biron, French Ambassador to Germany, has telegraphed his Government that he has been most flatteringly received by Bismarck.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9.—The committee appointed by the Brussels Bourse, to receive subscriptions for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, to-day sent 10,000 francs to that city.

Italy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A private letter, dated Messina, Italy, Dec. 9, says almost every city in Italy is infected with the small-pox.

Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The court martial of hostages [illegible] murderers of German soldiers has commenced in the [illegible] occupied provinces of France.

China.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The *Herald* has a special despatch from London, dated yesterday, which says: "In consequence of an understanding with the United States, England, and Germany for the suppression of piracy in the Chinese waters, the Spanish fleet attacked Gilais, an island of the Malacca group, for the purpose of punishing the piratical Sultan. Several forts were demolished, and several bombshells struck the Sultan's palace."

Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 9.—A courier extraordinary reached here to-night from Tampico with a telegram dated City of Mexico, Dec. 31, from the Minister of War, announcing two general engagements between General Roche's forces and the insurgents, under Diaz, in which the latter were routed, with the loss of artillery and cavalry. The church bells are ringing, and troops are marching the streets with music. There is great excitement over the news.

India.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A Bombay letter to the *Herald* says that an English expedition of 10,000 troops had been sent thence to subjugate the natives on the northwestern frontier of India.

UTAH.

Criminal Cases Before the United States Court Continued till March.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 9.—At the opening of the United States District Court, this morning, District Attorney Bates presented his commission for four years, and was sworn. James H. High was appointed Deputy District Attorney. The District Attorney read letters from the United States Attorney General, showing that no money could be furnished to pay the witnesses, jurors, or court expenses without provision of Congress. Therefore, by order of the Attorney General, he moved to continue all the criminal cases until the second Monday in March. Continuance was granted. Mr. Bates goes to Washington forthwith to report in person.

The Pennsylvania Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 9.—The basis for 1872, proposed by President Gowan, has been amicably adopted by both parties, as follows: The miners agree to reduce the contract price 85 per cent below last year's rates on the $2.75 basis, which has been added to the labor by the day, by increasing the wages to the $2.75 basis of price as a minimum, except for two months, when the price will recede as low as $2.25, and a day's wages, $2.50. A reduction of $2 per cent on contract prices will aid the operators to some extent in paying more wages to laborers.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Pleasant weather will probably continue on Wednesday in the Southern and Gulf States, and northward to Illinois and Pennsylvania. A falling barometer, with increased cloudiness, will prevail in New England and New York. The barometer will continue to fall west of the Mississippi, with rising temperature. Southern winds and threatening weather in the Missouri Valley.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Professor White testified that Aiken's tests establishing the presence of poison in Ketchum's stomach were insufficient. Other medical experts were examined, but nothing of importance was adduced.

NEW YORK.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Fisk Homicide.

Mrs. Mansfield's House Still Closely Guarded.

Line of Defence to be Adopted by Stokes' Counsel.

Conditions of the Rothschilds' Offer Relative to the New Loan.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOKES' DEFENCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Stokes' counsel are making every effort to induce the public to believe that Fisk was armed, and expected to attack Stokes when they met. This is an old trick of that legal wind-bag, John Graham, who invariably opens his cases by telling all kinds of malignant falsehoods about persons on the other side. Fisk's friends pronounce as mere professional buncombe the assertion by John McKeon that, within thirty days facts would come to light which would change popular to the side of the prisoner; that he was in such daily fear of his life from violence at the hands of Fisk's employes that, for months past, he was afraid to go out alone at night.

THE PROSECUTION.

It is stated that a number of persons will swear Fisk never carried arms of any kind in his life; that on that particular Saturday afternoon they know he had no pistol.

THE FATAL BULLET.

The ball which entered Fisk's abdomen is a heavy, conical bullet, base one-third of an inch in diameter, and the length is half an inch. The sides of the bullet are heavily indented. From the course of the bullet, Fisk must have stood with his right leg on the step and his left next below, with his right side turned nearly full toward the assassin. The first shot fired struck him on the left arm, and, from the course of the bullet, when Fisk looked up and saw Stokes pointing to him, he must have seen the pistol suspected. Stokes was about to fire, and Fisk raised his arm deprecatingly.

HOW STOKES TAKES MATTERS.

Interest in the tragedy does not decrease. There is the greatest curiosity to see Stokes, who is more fastidious than ever in his dress, and has fitted up his cell with comparative luxury. He appears perfectly calm and seems unconcerned; has an excellent appetite, and gives no outward sign of remorse.

PROFESSIONAL BRAVOS.

There have been for years here professional bravos, and they have no lack of customers at good prices. They are generally hired to bruise and maim, but not to kill, and are far more numerous than is usually known. They are not at all ashamed of their vocation. They consider it a trade in which pleasure and business are combined. Almost every day the journals record an assault upon some citizen in a bar-room or street or elsewhere, and a general and natural supposition is that the assault is the result of a drunken brawl, for these cases are seldom thoroughly, if at all, investigated in a court of justice. In most cases, however, the sufferer is simply the victim of a hired bravo. These professionals are paid from $10 upward to $1,000. The price depends upon the social or political position of the intended victim. The chances are good of escape from severe judicial scrutiny, but whoever the person may be, there is always a price at which a bravo can be hired. The plan is not always to waylay a man in an obscure spot, and deal him a blow from behind, as in the instance of the terrible assault upon D. B. Eaton. The bravo often finds an opportunity to pick a quarrel with his victim in a bar-room, or stage, or car, or on the open street, and then maim or beat him unmercifully. The professional bravo of the period generally holds some petty office under the city government, which is a sinecure, and affords him leisure to attend to his more active duties. His scale of prices is graded with the utmost nicety. He will knock your man down for $10, sand-bag him for $100, and pistol him for $1,000. A large number of these villains have been thrown out of sinecures by the demolition of Tammany, but are turning their attention to robbery and burglary.

MAYOR HALL.

It is believed by many that Mayor Hall's leave of absence is merely introductory to his resignation, while some hold that he intends to run away, having heard of certain evidence said to be forthcoming against him, and implicating him in frauds.

[illegible] LOAN—THE ROTHSCHILD PROPOSITION.

THE NEW [illegible]ial, published here this morning. A Washington spe[illegible] Rothschilds offer to take a [illegible] guard. It is [illegible] report large part of the new loan, was [illegible] ascertained positively, however, that the [illegible] is true. Mr. Jay Cooke, who is now in this city, informed the financial editor of the *Evening Post* to-day, that, as early as Dec. 21, he received from his London house, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., a proposition from the Rothschild acting with his house, to negotiate for the United States Government $600,000,000 of the new bonds, one-half being the 5 per cents, and the remainder the 4½ per cents; that the proposition was submitted to the Secretary who now has it under consideration; that an essential condition of the proposition is that the interest on the greater part of the $600,000,000, all except $100,000,000, shall be made payable in London. The Secretary cannot, of course, accept that part of the proposition in regard to paying the interest abroad, without further legislation, and it may take some time to effect the same. It is known that the Secretary favors paying the interest abroad, and if Congress sees fit to authorize the same, the main obstacle to the negotiation will be overcome. These are substantially the facts as the matter now stands.

GOLD

was lower to-day on the reported completion of the Rothschild negotiation and the better tone of the Spanish advices. The opening price was 109, and the market fell off ¼ per cent. It closed dull at 108¾ to 109. The rates for carrying were 7 per cent, gold, to 1-32 per cent.

MONEY

was in better demand this afternoon from stockholders. The current rates during the day were 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, with exceptional transactions at 1-32 per cent per diem.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were quiet and slightly lower, in sympathy with gold. The Treasury paid out $195,000 gold in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and $40,000 in gold on account of the January interest.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½ to 101¾; Union Pacifics, 90½ to 91 for firsts; 79½ to 80½ for land grants; 84¼ to 84½ for incomes, and 30½ to 30¾ for stock.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull but firm, on the basis of 109½ to 109¾ for prime sixty days' sterling.

STOCKS

were extremely dull, with some recovery from the lowest prices in the afternoon. Erie declined to 36; Wabash was exceptionally strong, and sold up to 73½, and Panama was steady on the purchase of an ex-Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who, report says, is to be, or has been, taken back into the direction of the last named company.

SUSPENSION.

The suspension of Sprague, Colman & Co.'s large dry goods commission house, with John K. Gardiner as a special partner, was announced to-day. This Sprague is not of the Rhode Island family.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was some activity in the flour market, especially in low extras, under favorable news from Europe. Medium extras were in moderate request and very irregular. Wheat was in limited demand, and spring was heavy. Winter was irregular. The demand was chiefly for export, and confined mainly to spring. At the close the market was quiet and tame at the concession. Later cable advices were unfavorable, and orders were cancelled in some instances. Corn was inactive, and closed easier. The unfavorable news from Liverpool, and advance in freights, checked business.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Shortly after the commencement of the sessions of the Senate Investigating Committee, to-day, Senator Casserly made a request that Colonel Arthur forward a list of appointments and removals promised last week and not sent.

Henry A. Garrison, carman, testified as to the rates of storage, showing an exorbitant price charged by Leet & Stocking.

James Elliott, who for some time was working with a United States Weigher, testified: "I know that the British bark Vista was unloaded at Pier 48, East River, of 800 tons of pig iron. I did not see 100 casks of soda ash weighed as they came from her hold. On the contrary the English weights were taken from the casks by Messrs. Baldwin and Nelson Mott, who work for the United States Weigher. J. S. Thompson, No. 12, entered them in the books. This is quite a common occurrence. The Custom House 'hatchet,' as it is called, was a dollar a week paid by every man in the working gang to Baldwin, who handed it to the foreman, who in turn shared with somebody else." He has paid a heavy amount, which he understood was given to the Harbor Master to send ships to the pier on which he was employed. Witness said there are men who have sinecures in this department. For instance, a man named Moore got $18 for running for sandwiches, while we who had to work hard could scarcely earn more than $7 or $8 a week. Witness then told how Weigher Thompson brought a crowd armed with clubs to carry the election for the Custom House interest in the Twenty-first Ward. When Mott was cheating the Government by copying off English weights, I said to him: "You're doing a nice job, ain't you?" "O, what's the odds!" said he, "it's all in the family, and will wash out." They took the weights of a whole ship and a brig-load of casks in the same way. Several hundred tons were thus run out in the same way, defrauding the Government of revenue. You see, casks of stuff, when weighed up, always weighed sixty pounds more than the English weight. He said, therefore, Government lost that much revenue. All these men, Thompson and the rest, had their names on the Custom House pay-roll.

Various parties corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to the taking of English weights.

Patrick Callahan testified to Doyle, City Weigher, having always favored a merchant sixteen pounds out of every sixty-four, thus defrauding the Government one-quarter. The office on Thompson's pier was filled by sinecurists, playing cards.

James Reilly testified as to fraud by Thompson; also, that all the dock hands were required to attend the primary meetings, although not belonging to that district.

At this point a partial list of employes was forwarded from the Custom House, but the residences of the persons named were not given.

The Hon. Noah Davis was examined on the testimony of Lewis, of the *Post*, that part of it which referred to the existence of proofs of Custom House frauds in the Appraiser's Department in the District Attorney's office. There are fifty or sixty cases of alleged fraud on the part of Custom House officials pending for trial during my term of office. While there is in this city a large number of highly honorable merchants, there is a very large class of dishonest merchants, to whom most of the corruption existing among subordinate officers of the Custom House is chargeable.

THE FISK INQUEST.

The Fisk inquest was resumed this afternoon. Patrick Hart, porter at the Grand Central Hotel, testified that he helped Fisk to the reception-room, and that he subsequently picked up a bullet.

Captain Byrne, of the police, identified the conical bullet as one given him by Crockett, who got it from Hart. Also identified the pistol found by the body on the sofa near the staircase. Two barrels are discharged.

Dr. Tripler testified to the wounds of Fisk, and that the one in the abdomen was necessarily fatal; the shock and peritonitis arising from the penetration of two loops of intestines, making four holes, and caused death. The probing for the bullet had nothing to do with it.

Fisk's *ante mortem* statement was read, despite the objection of prisoner's counsel.

Dr. Marsh read the result of the *post mortem*, and produced the ball. He also thought the wound necessarily fatal.

Counsellor Graham protested that it was a burlesque of justice to give the case to the jury without allowing it to be proved that Fisk was armed, and was as prepared to take life as Stokes; but the Coroner declined to take any exceptions, and left the case to the jury. The jury retired at 5 o'clock; at 7:50 submitted a verdict, which alleged that the Fisk came to his death in consequence of a wound or wounds, inflicted by a ball or balls, from a pistol in the hands of Edward S. Stokes, discharged by him in a deliberate manner at the person of said Fisk, at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Coroner committed Stokes to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. His counsel urged the Coroner not to send the case before either of the Grand Juries now in session, on account of the present excited state of the public, and said he was justified by the act which says the papers shall be sent to the next term of the Grand Jury. The District Attorney said by the next term was understood any part of the then current term. The Coroner reserved his opinion.

MRS. MANSFIELD'S HOUSE

is closely guarded by officers under orders of the Coroner, to prevent her leaving it without his special permission.

HALL RETIRES.

Mayor Hall publicly announced to-day that his private affairs will prevent him attending to the duties of the office as Mayor during at least one week. The President of the Board of Aldermen, he says, will act as Mayor until his notification be revoked. This step is regarded as preliminary to Hall's actual resignation. By this action General John Cochrane becomes acting Mayor.

RAILROAD WAR.

A railroad war has broken out in Hempstead, L. I. The Brooklyn Trust Company yesterday to foreclose the mortgage of the Hempstead Branch Railroad, on behalf of the bondholders, who had not received overdue coupons. Disputes as to who shall have possession of the trains resulted in the wounding of several.

SMALL-POX.

The steamer Weser, from Bremen, is quarantined with the small-pox aboard.

THE BURROUGHS MURDER.

V. W. Borgart was yesterday arrested in Paterson, N. J., as accessory to the murder of R. F. Burroughs, the girl Lizzie Garrabrant making charges implicating Borgart in the poisoning. Professor Doremus has found arsenic in the stomach of Burroughs.

A BOY SHOT.

William Totton, 17 years of age, was killed, yesterday, by a barber named Walden, who was firing a toy cannon from his door as a salute to a target company, believing that it contained only powder. A piece of the copper rod which had been used as a rammer was in the cannon, and struck Totton in the stomach, in the same place as Fisk's wound, and went through him.

A REFORM CIRCULAR.

The Committee of Seventy have issued a circular, inviting citizens who have knowledge of any fraudulent movements of the city administration to communicate their information to them.

THE PIGEON SLAUGHTERERS.

The counsel of the Board of Police has been requested to give an opinion whether pigeon matches contravene any statute, and what are the relations of the police toward the claims of Henry Bergh, in regard to the arrest of persons who engage in such [illegible] sport.

ACQUITTED.

Three persons indicted for the violation of the Election law were acquitted to-day.

SAVINGS BANK RUN.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continues; $1,350,000 have thus far been paid out. The *Post* says many depositors have sold their bank books at the rate of 75 per cent.

SUICIDE.

Charles J. Perry, ex-Mayor of Hoboken, shot himself in the head this afternoon, inflicting a mortal wound. Despondency is supposed to be the cause.

STOLEN DRAFTS RETURNED.

The Bank of New York received, to-day by mail, all the sight drafts, amounting to $20,000, stolen from their porter on Friday, while in the office of Brown Brothers. No clue to the thief.

POLITICAL.

The Missouri Democracy and the Passive Policy.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The State Democratic Committee, at a meeting in Jefferson City, yesterday, had a full discussion of the passive policy, and agreed to frame an address recapitulating the results of the last campaign in Missouri, and concluding with the recommendation that the Missouri policy be adopted by the National Democracy in the Presidential canvass of 1872. It will be signed by every member of the committee, including General John L. Phelps, who has doubted the expediency of the movement up to this time, but who acquiesces in it as the wish of the Democratic party of Missouri.

The committee also authorized Colonel D. H. Armstrong, of St. Louis, its Chairman, to appoint a time when a Convention shall be held to select delegates to a National Convention, the object of which shall be to withdraw the Democratic party from active participation in the Presidential nominations in 1872.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The address of the Democratic State Central Committee, referred to in a previous despatch, will be published to-morrow. It reviews the effect of the so-called passive policy in Missouri, and recommends its application in the Presidential campaign. It says: "The State Government which was chosen with the assistance of Democratic votes has fulfilled all the reasonable expectations on which these votes were cast. It has given us a just and economical administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, which has recognized its indebtedness to the element that elected it by calling into the public service a full proportion of patriotic Democrats whose high character did not exempt them from virtual ostracism during the rule of the proscriptive party, which demanded other qualification for public duties and honors than the simple one of a demonstrative loyalty."

The Democracy in Council at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois had a business meeting in this city yesterday. During the interchange of opinion on various political questions before the country, although no official action was had, the committee was unanimous in its endorsement of the Missouri policy. As far as views were expressed, there was but one opinion as to the necessity and duty of honest men, of whatsoever party, in turning out the thieves from all places of public trust, and to make another effort to save the republican government from centralization and despotism.

The meeting was largely attended, and harmonious in action and opinion.

Death of General Halleck.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—General Halleck died at his residence, in this city, at 8:25 this evening, of congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease of the liver, with which he has been afflicted for some time.

—A married woman named Scholl was drowned in a cistern at Madison, Wis., yesterday. Whether suicidally or accidentally is unknown. She had been in the Insane Hospital a year ago.

—A report from Rawlins Station, yesterday evening, says no trains from the West have arrived since the 6th. Passenger trains from the East have been at that station since Monday morning. One train turned back and run eastward yesterday. A snow-plow had started for Creston, where the road is blocked.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Long Debate on the Temperance Bill in the House.

The Insurance Bill---Senate Action Striking Out the Deposit Requirement.

Mr. Sherman Re-elected to the United States Senate from Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PENITENTIARY DEBTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.—The special Committee on the Penitentiary, is now ready to report, and is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to do so. Then the creditors of the Penitentiary will be a little nearer the object of their desire. But that stage of the session is rapidly approaching when only a few big and necessary bills will receive consideration, and when they will block the way, and the little bills will have no chance whatever, unless the strongest personal influence is used.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

This morning the Senate passed the bill for transferring the boys from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School, several, who yesterday having voted against it, having learned that there was no harm in it, and changed their votes.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

At last, the Senate Temperance bill, which is like the Ohio law, was taken up in Committee of the Whole in the House, and was almost immediately lost sight of under a multitude of substitutes and amendments. Mr. Massenburg wants to impose a State license, and to require a sufficient bond that no person will sell liquor to an invidual when warned not to do so. Mr. Casey, of Jefferson, wants the sale of adulterated liquors stopped or punished. Mr. Koerner wants no prohibition on the sale of wine or beer. And other persons are ready to find flaws beyond measure in the bill. There are so many earnest opponents to this measure as it comes from the Senate, and so bitter a fight will be made against it, that its passage is very unlikely, unless it be with an amendment providing for its submission to the popular vote. It has many warm friends, however, who are earnest in their belief in the absolute necessity and exceeding great wisdom of this measure, and they will struggle for its success to the utmost, and sacrifice anything which is not a matter of principle to attain it. This bill was debated with great fervor during the entire afternoon, and there is yet enough left back to last two or three days. It is apparent, from the discussion, that there is a majority of members in favor of the bill, and the only fair possibility of its failing is that it may be talked to death. As to the speeches, there is little to be said. Those in favor of the bill were nearly all alike, and were temperance lectures rather than arguments in support of the measure. Those of Messrs. Barnes and Koerner, on the other side of the question, were marked by much more ability and by an appreciation of the fact, which others are not inclined to recognize, that Illinois cannot be made moral by legislation. There are also, unquestionably, many defects in this proposed law. Its provisions are, in some respects, harsh, and therefore calculated to defeat its aim; but comparatively no attempt was made in the Senate to amend them, since many who voted for the bill did it with the conviction that it would be made a dead letter. Those members who favor it in the hope that it will be about equivalent to prohibition, will probably be mistaken. After the long debate of to-day the matter was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

THE ONE-TERM RESOLUTION.

It is understood that Dan. Munn, Ed. Baker, and two or three other Federal office-holders, are here making preparations to get through the House a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution in favor of the one-term amendment was passed. They are said to urge this on the ground that the passage of such resolution, especially coming from Illinois, would be exceedingly injurious to the prospects of General Grant. It is further reported that one of the South Side members is the person chosen to make the motion to reconsider.

THE REPORTS ON THE GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Now that the consideration of the two reports on the Governor's messages have been made a special order for Tuesday week, quite a number of members have gone to work to prepare themselves to make elaborate speeches on the important subject of the duties and spheres of the State and Federal Governments. The galleries will be filled with women, and it will be about the only opportunity the session will afford for making speeches which will interest and amuse these pretty lookers-on. There is no longer a State House war, and bills concerning the revenue of the State do not interest women, who have enough to do to get the necessary revenue bills passed, and appropriations made, at home, and eminent domain is nothing to them, for they have a dominion of their own which the Constitution does not attempt to regulate. So the members of the House have abandoned the study of the Decameron, which is generally in chief demand, and have taken up with the Federalist and the Madisonian, and study Webster's speeches to get some constitutional knowledge, and to catch the trick of his sonorous periods.

There will probably be more said in this debate of the reserved rights, and the sovereignty of the States, than has been heard for some time. But that intense feeling of State pride and dignity, which once led to so jealous an assertion of its sovereignty, has very much disappeared, and the measures once resorted to to maintain the majesty of a State against the defamatory remarks of its own citizens even, are no longer resorted to. During the present session of this General Assembly, very free remarks have been made concerning that body, and its ability has been scandalously questioned. Measures to which it has lent its approval have been attacked in unmeasured terms; the State House bill, for instance, and of its proposed revenue laws, harsh things have been spoken. The supreme Executive officer has also been the subject of language calculated to bring him into contempt and disrespect, and those who interpret the laws of the land, particularly in the Police Courts of Chicago, have likewise been the objects of calumny and slander.

Those who make, execute, and interpret the laws of the State of Illinois, and the laws themselves, have, in various ways and at various times, been treated with contempt and mockery. The laws have been called wicked and foolish, and the law-makers scamps and idiots. If these things are tolerated, and the State authorities are not respected by the people of the State, how do they expect to be held in honor and esteem abroad? About ninety years ago, a citizen of a sovereign Eastern State took exception to one of the laws passed by its legislative body, and publicly stated his objections, briefly and forcibly. The bill he objected to was a sort of a revenue measure: and while much harder language has been used here in Springfield in reference to the Illinois law, yet no notice has been taken of it, while he was brought to trial under an indictment which set forth that the prisoner:

Not having God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil; and little regarding the laws of this State, or the penalties in the same contained; and being a pernicious and seditious man, and a person of depraved, impious, and disquiet mind, and of a seditious disposition and conversation; and contriving, practising, and falsely, maliciously, turbulently, and seditiously intending the peace and common tranquillity of the freemen of the State of Vermont to disquiet, molest, and disturb; and to bring His Excellency, Thomas Chittenden, Esq., Governor of said State, the Honorable Council and House of Representatives (being the general supreme court of justice in the aforesaid State of Vermont), and the proceedings of the same into great hatred, contempt, and scandal with all good and faithful subjects of this State; and the Magistrates, Judges, and Justices, within said State, and the Generals, Colonels, Captains, and other military officers of this State, to scandalize, vilify, and bring into contempt, and in order his most wicked contrivances, practices, and intentions aforesaid, to complete, perfect, and render effectual, did say, assert, affirm, and pronounce, and with a loud voice did declare these false, malicious, seditious, and opprobrious English words following, that is to say, "The State of Vermont is a damned State, and the act for the purpose of raising ten shillings upon every hundred acres of land is a cursed act, and they that made it are a cursed body of men." And in further prosecution of his malice, he did also publicly say, assert, affirm, and declare, that the General, or Supreme, Court aforesaid were a pack of villains. And he did damn the State of Vermont and all its officers, and did curse the laws of the same, as passed by the General Assembly thereof.

It is gratifying to know that this pernicious and pestilent individual was found guilty, and was banished from the State, and that, thereafter, neither His Excellency, Thomas Chittenden, Esq., nor the General Assembly of Vermont, nor the freemen thereof, were molested or disturbed. And, perhaps, it would be well for the General Assembly of the Sovereign State of Illinois, after it has disposed of the General Government, and vindicated the rights of the State, to take measures, in accordance with the precedent cited above, to secure from its own citizens as much respect as it claims from the authorities of the Federal Republic, and to have proceeded against and punished "all persons who have said anything" intending to bring the honorable General Assembly, and the proceedings of the same, into great hatred, contempt, and scandal, with all the good and faithful subjects of this State," whereby evil tongues may be hushed, and the laws of the General Assembly be spoken of respectfully, if at all.

CONVEYANCES.

The Senate occupied itself with the bill prescribing forms of conveyances. Those proposed are the same as those used in Indiana.

INSURANCE BILL.

The Senate also took up the Insurance bill, the principal point which was discussed being whether Foreign Insurance Companies should, or should not be required to make deposits, and in order to dispose of the question as soon as possible and get the bill out of the way, had an evening session. The matter was discussed at length and Mr. Dore pointed out the exceeding unwisdom of requiring this deposit, and the especially bad effect which it would have upon Chicago. The only effect of requiring it would have to repel foreign companies, and if a deposit was made no good was gained of it. Several Senators were unwilling to allow of this, several Senators [illegible] the ground that there must be no [illegible] generally on between home and foreign companies [illegible] discrimination who saw the wisdom of getting [illegible] companies, and some foreign insurance, yet objected to all possible which it was proposed to make [illegible] out. The amendment striking out the section requiring life insurance companies to make deposits was lost.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

JANUARY 9, 1872.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Alexander, Bangs, Bishop, Epler, Hunter, Jewett, and Laning.

BLIND ASYLUM.

Mr. PIERCE, from the State Charitable Institutions, reported back the resolution by Mr EPLER regarding the Blind Asylum, recommending that it lie on the table, and reporting in lieu thereof a resolution to the effect that in the condition of the finances, and the demands of other institutions equally deserving, the extension of buildings of the Blind Asylum was inexpedient; also commending the manner in which that institution has been conducted.

RECONSIDERATION.

The vote by which Senate bill No. 270, relating to compensation of Commissioners of Public Charities, was laid on the table until July 4, was reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 289, relating to venue. Laid on the table.

RAILROADS.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back House bill 400, to provide for the incorporation of railroads, with amendments, which were ordered printed.

ELECTION BILL.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill relating to election duties and compensation of Assessors and Collectors in certain counties under township organization.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Senate bill 301, to reorganize the Illinois State Horticultural Society passed—yeas, 40; nays, 1—Voris voting no.

BAIL IN CIVIL CASES.

House bill 120, concerning bail in civil cases, was taken up and passed—yeas, 37; nays 1—Stame voting no.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Senators Pierce and Dore were appointed on the Committee of Conference, requested by the House.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. DORE called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to transfer the boys in the Chicago Reform School to Pontiac was tabled, which was carried, and the bill put upon its passage. Passed—yeas, 34; nays, 5.

Boyd, Brown, and Solomon changed their votes from no to aye, passing the bill.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Several House bills were read a second time and appropriately referred.

CONVEYANCES.

A long and exhausting discussion occurred on Senate bill 90, relating to conveyances, the principal topic being as to whether a married woman could convey real estate more understandingly at 21 than at 18 years of age.

INSURANCE BILL.

Senate bill 120, on insurance, was taken up as the special order, the question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. EDSALL, restricting the Commissioner to an actuary and one clerk as his clerical force.

The Committee on Insurance reported as a substitute for the amendment providing that the Commissioner may employ such clerical force as is necessary, and an Actuary, the whole expense of the force not to exceed $5,000.

Mr. EDSALL'S amendment was lost.

Mr. JEWETT argued that in his estimation the energies of the committee had been mainly devoted to an effort to provide a thorough and reliable supervision of all matters relating to insurance, which he was of opinion was needed badly enough. He proceeded to show that, under the amendment the whole cost to insurance companies of the Bureau would be less than $10,000, whereas under the present system it had cost them nearly $30,000. Adopted.

Mr. EARLY introduced an amendment striking out so much of the bill as required of foreign companies to make deposit.

Mr. FULLER wanted to know why State companies are required to make deposits and foreign companies are exempted.

Mr. DONAHUE defended foreign companies, contrasting them with home companies, saying the safety of the commercial interests in Chicago was mainly due to the fidelity of foreign companies, including in that category many Eastern companies. Past experience had demonstrated the fact that Illinois had been worse cursed with wild-cat insurance than any other State in the Union.

Mr. DORE called attention to the fact that foreign companies paid 100 per cent, which could not be said of many home companies. He argued against what he termed an unjust discrimination. Experience had demonstrated that insurance in foreign was better than in home companies, as the latter had lost their capital stock in the fire, being composed largely of buildings, notes, stocks, etc.

Mr. FULLER was satisfied, from the arguments of Mr. Dore, that now was a time to be liberal in passing an insurance law, but was in doubt as to the expediency of requiring home companies to deposit $50,000 and allow foreign companies to go scot free.

RECESS.

Pending consideration adjourned to 7½ p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. EDDY favored the amendment offered by Mr. Early. The deposit of $50,000 required of home companies was no protection to policy-holders. The provision was inserted in the bill at the demand of lawyers, who desired to have something in the hands of the Treasurer to attach on judgments obtained. The people would make no objection to striking out the deposit requirement. What is required more than anything else is a stringent supervision on the part of the Commissioners. It was the duty of every State to exercise a rigid supervision over the affairs of every company seeking to do business therein, and, when satisfied of their soundness, to allow them to do business without restriction.

Mr. LANGLEY said the bill proposed to hamper and chain down home companies, and the amendment to allow foreign companies to come in and pirate upon them. The bonds deposited with the Treasurer of Illinois would draw just as much interest as if held by the companies at the home office. The deposit law of 1869 drove out of existence wild-cat insurance, as the war drove out wild-cat banking. The effect of the deposit was to create confidence in the minds of the people [illegible] create opinion that its passage, with no [illegible]. He was of opinion that [illegible], would cripple the bill. [illegible] deposit requirement.

Mr. CRETER, in expl[illegible] his vote, said that ruined and crippled [illegible] Chicago required liberal insurance enactments.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that he opposed the amendment [illegible] the reason that the discrimination in the bill [illegible] as unjust. He was not to be driven from the position which he deemed right by popular clamor.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 22; nays, 16.

An amendment striking out Section 38, requiring foreign life insurance companies to deposit $100,000 was lost—yeas, 7; nays, 24.

An amendment requiring companies to pay all expenses attending [illegible] examinations was adopted.

Mr. HAMPTON offered an amendment providing that the bill should not in any way interfere with the working on co-operative life insurance.

Mr. EARLY argued against the amendment. If these companies needed protection it should be done in a separate bill. He regarded co-operative insurance companies as confidence shops.

Mr. HOLCOMB also denounced companies of this kind.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. FULLER offered an amendment providing that in the event of total loss the full amount of the policy shall be paid. Adopted.

Mr. VAN DORSTON moved to strike out the provision providing for the publication of statements in every county. Lost.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered an amendment to compel Fire Insurance Companies to invest 60 per cent of reserve in unincumbered real estate in this State, or stock of this State, or any city or county thereof. Lost.

[illegible] adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT CALLED FOR.

Mr. HEAFIELD offered a resolution calling on the Special Committee appointed to report on the charges made at the last session against Mr. Williams, of Whiteside, to submit to the House all the evidence taken by it.

The resolution was adopted.

TERMS OF COURT.

The bill to fix the time of holding court in the Eighth Judicial Circuit was passed—yeas, 139.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. LEE presented a bill repealing the act allowing juries to either inflict the death penalty or imprisonment for life at their discretion.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Committee on Education reported back the bill to provide for establishing free public libraries, with sundry amendments, which were adopted, and the bill ordered to a first reading.

TEMPERANCE LAW.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate Temperance law.

Mr. MASSENBURG offered a substitute for the entire bill. This substitute requires every person selling liquor to take out a State license of $100, and the customary county or city license, and to give a bond in the sum of $3,000 that he will keep an orderly house, and will not sell liquor to minors, or to any person when notified not to do so.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the provision requiring a State license. If liquor-selling was an evil they should not license it. If it was not, then they should not make a distinction between them and other merchants. If liquor-selling was wrong, they should stop licensing at all.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, offered a further amendment, that in case any person sold liquor that contained any injurious substance or impurity whatever, he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment for not less than three months. They could not stop people drinking liquor, and the best they could do was to protect the people by furnishing them pure liquor. As they provided an inspection of meats, so should they one for liquors.

Mr. KOERNER gave notice that he should [illegible] for an amendment, exempting [illegible] liquors from the operation of [illegible]

Mr. MASSENBURG spoke [illegible] wine and malt bill, its penalties, and [illegible] the bill, which could not be enf[illegible] in opposition to the which pervaded it that [illegible] stringent provisions, wrong [illegible] creed, and to the idea

Mr. TURNER [illegible] liquor selling was a great [illegible] from the Senate [illegible] was in favor of the bill as it came good in Ohio [illegible], and believed it had done some a State li[illegible] could not [illegible]. He was also opposed to requiring if it did [illegible] license. As for prohibitory laws, they put on [illegible] be enforced. Let them try the bill, and [illegible] bill [illegible] not work well they could repeal it. To [illegible] any amendment was to endanger the [illegible]

Mr. VOCKE was in favor of having the substitutes and amendments printed before going [illegible]

Mr. MORRISON gave notice that he should offer an amendment providing for submitting the bill to the vote of the people in the various counties, etc. Where they did not want the law it should not take effect.

It was moved that the committee rise. The motion was lost.

Mr. PHELPS spoke in favor of Mr. Massenburg's substitute. From his own personal knowledge he knew the Ohio law had been abandoned in many counties in that State. The Senate bill differed from the Ohio bill, in that it made severe penalties, and if the bill was passed it could [illegible] subject. He believed the law had worked excellently in Ohio.

The committee rose.

PROPOSITION FOR EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. CAREY offered a resolution for evening sessions on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to read bills.

The rules were not suspended—yeas, 69; nays, 45.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' SALARIES.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered a bill to reduce the salaries of Police Commissioners to $500.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Temperance law.

Messrs. CUMMINS, SHELDON, of Warner, and NORTH spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. BARNES, KOERNER, and ROBERTS opposed it.

Mr. HAWES moved to proceed to take a vote on Mr. Casey's amendment.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 53; nays, 85.

A motion to rise was lost.

Mr. VOCKE spoke in opposition to the principles of the bill, and also its machinery.

The committee rose, to sit again to-morrow afternoon.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Republican Legislative caucus met this evening in the Assembly. Everything was unanimous, the candidates finding themselves likely to be in a minority gracefully yielding. H. D. Barron was Chairman; A. R. Bushnell, Secretary. Daniel Hall, of Watertown, on motion of his competitor, G. G. Swain, of Sauk, was nominated Speaker, by acclamation. E. W. Young, of Sauk, Clerk, and Sam S. Fifield, of Polk, Sergeant-at-Arms, by acclamation.

W. M. Newcomb, of Lafayette, will be Assistant Clerk, and Fred. A. Dennett, of Sheboygan, Bookkeeper, as last winter; Colonel O. L. Bissell, of Fond du Lac, first Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; S. J. M. Putnam, of Rock, Postmaster. The other appointments are unsettled.

The Senate caucus was more protracted, but there was little contest on the chief officer. The whole list was designated, down to porter. The principal nominees are as follows: Chief Clerk, J. H. Waggoner, of Richland; Assistant Clerk, S. N. Hammond, of Rock; Bookkeeper, S. A. Foster, of Pepin; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. D. Hoard, of Jefferson; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, W. G. Hyde; Postmaster, Myron DeWolf, of Walworth; Assistant Postmaster, W. L. Abbott, of Darlington.

The Democrats hold their caucuses at 10 o'clock to-morrow, to make nominations, as a matter of form.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—At 12 o'clock the Senate and House, in their respective chambers, cast their votes for United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: George W. Morgan, 18; John Sherman, 17; Robert C. Schenck, 1. In the House the vote stood: Sherman, 57; Morgan, 47; Jacob D. Cox, 1. It was a party vote in both houses, with one exception in each branch, a Republican in each voting, one for Schenck, and one for Cox.

In the House this afternoon, resolutions were introduced asking Congress to provide for the survey and estimated cost of so improving the Ohio River, by locks and dams, as to make it navigable at all seasons of the year; also asking Congress to pass a universal amnesty law.

A bill was introduced to compel a uniform system of text books in Ohio.

Bills were introduced in the Senate, this morning, to authorize counties, cities, and towns, to build railroads; to compel vaccination in public schools; to regulate the sale of narcotics; to strike the word "white" from the law relating to the making up of jury lists.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.—Very little was done in the Legislature to-day beyond the presentation of a Bible to the Senate by its Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Marvin.

In the House, Mr. Ayers moved to take his resolution for the disposition of the internal improvement lands off the table, but notice of debate was given and the motion was lost.

Mr. Ayers' resolution provides for the disposition of the lands the same as if they were school lands, and that neither lands nor proceeds be donated to any railroad or used for and purpose without a vote of the people.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature has passed a resolution endorsing the one term for President of the United States by a vote of 86 to 21.

The Legislature has invited the Grand Duke Alexis to visit Jefferson City.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Legislature assembled to-day. A message was received from Governor Randolph, recommending the Legislature, before the new Governor is sworn into office, to pass a law giving him an adequate salary. The message represents the pecuniary condition of the State as excellent, and volunteers many recommendations suggested by his experience in the gubernatorial chair, which he is about vacating.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9.—In the Legislature, to-day, a message was read from Governor Scott, defending himself against Bowen's charges in the House. Bowen, in reply, challenged Governor Scott to meet his charges in the Courts. The Message was made the special order for Monday.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M.

At a regular communication, held on the 27th ult., it was voted to hold a SPECIAL ELECTION for officers for the ensuing year, on Wednesday evening, January [illegible], at Masonic Temple, corner West Randolph and Halsted-sts. A full attendance of members earnestly requested. E. B. RAMBO, Secretary.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the M. P. and M. E. M. Degrees, at the hall of Union Park Lodge and Chapter, No. 681 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. B. B.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 7½ p. m.—Public installation of officers of [illegible] Lodge, No. 130, I.O.B.B., at their hall, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. On the same occasion [illegible] Times, of New York, will deliver a lecture. Members of the Order and the public in general are respectfully invited to attend. L. OBERNDORF, President. K. HEXTER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO JEWELLERS!

FOR SALE.

The Finest Store in the [illegible] State, in a thriving city of [illegible],000 inhabitants.

The business has been established over fifteen years, and has [illegible] paid largely during every year of its existence. The most satisfactory evidence can be given of this being a rare chance for a good business man who wishes to secure at once a first-class and profitable jewelry business. Capital required, from $10,000 to $15,000. For particulars inquire of or address JAMES L. ROWE, with Roddin Hamilton, corner of Twentieth and State-sts., Chicago.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

MOMMOTH OLIVE BRANCH HOTEL STOVE, Hot Air Furnaces, Cooking Stoves, Office Stoves, Parlor Stoves, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT BOOMER & JENKS, Kitchen Furnishing Store, 820 STATE-ST.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, [illegible] Policies, &c., Postage Stamps, Insurance [illegible] In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK--LIME.

Best red and yellow Brick and Wisconsin Lime for sale in quantities to suit builders. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTO[illegible]

Parties having claims against the WA[illegible] INS CO. of New York, which they [illegible] fair price, will call upon ISAAC [illegible] Eldridge-court.

ICE TO[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIVINITY OF CHRIS[illegible]

PUBLISHED THIS DAY: BY Little, Brown & C[illegible] 110 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.

The Divinity of our Lord a[illegible] Saviour Jesus Christ. AN EXAMINATION OF LIDDON'S BAMPTON LECTUR[illegible] BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAN[illegible]. Crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.00.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

REMOVAL.

MATHEWS & MASO[illegible] (late BROWN & MATHEWS), Merchant Tailors, Have removed to their new and elegant Factory No. 461 Wabash-av., corner Peck-court. Reduction of ten per cent on all goods sold during the months of January and February. WABASH-AV. and PECK-COUR[illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

First-class Clyde-built Steamers,—from New Y[illegible] to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, etc., sail[illegible] every Wednesday and Saturday. EXTRA BOATS WHEN REQUIRED. Accommodations are unsurpassed. Tickets granted to and from all parts of Europe. Cabin, from Chicago, [illegible] currency. Express Train from Chicago, and Steerage, [illegible]. Drafts at lowest rates, and through Bills Lading granted with quick despatch. Apply for further information to HENDERSON BROS., General Office, [illegible] Twenty-third-st. [illegible] Office 48 Canal-st. J. WARRACK, General Manager.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANT'S INS. C[illegible] Hartford, Conn.

Parties are now here paying thi[illegible] cents on the dollar, in cash, for adju[illegible] claims against above named Compan[illegible] and all claimants desirous of settl[illegible] upon these terms are requested to cal[illegible] our office. Those having claims unadjusted [illegible] please present them for adjustment [illegible] settlement. S. M. MOORE & CO., Agen[illegible] 213 East Madison-st.

NEW AMSTERDA[illegible] Fire Insurance Company.

Parties in this city holding claims against this Company will please present [illegible] Chicago, Jan. 9, 1872.

Republic Insurance Compa[illegible] Wanted—[illegible] scrip with the current week. PAYNE & GRAY, 101 Wabash[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE To Property Owne[illegible]

I have cash customers for Business and Re[illegible] Property on the principal streets in the [illegible] Great demand for lots in vicinity of Linco[illegible] Bring on your property. R. G. GOODWILL, 159 West Mad[illegible]

BANKING.

J. M. ADSIT, Bank[illegible] REMOVED TO 326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st. A general banking business transacted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLI[illegible] [illegible]

ARMY SUPPLIE[illegible] Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block, in Ar[illegible] [illegible] 2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 WETH[illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & C[illegible]

AT AUCTION, [illegible]

TO RENT.

A FRESH LEASE OF LIFE.

The Execution of Andrew J. Perteet Indefinitely Postponed.

A Writ of Error Granted by the Supreme Court.

The Accused to Have a New Trial—What He Says About Himself.

Yesterday was a day of gloom for Perteet, the negro for some weeks past under sentence of death for killing his wife. Time does not "gallop withal" to a man who has the gallows in immediate view. Death by hanging has its terrible aspect to the most stoical, and for Perteet it had exaggerated horrors. What thoughts, what fears, what visits, what troubled dreams are allotted to a man so situated, few, fortunately, are fated to know. The prisoner is a man of some education and intelligence, and seems not to be destitute of the religious sentiment. From occasional remarks made during the last day or two, it became evident that he fully appreciated the situation. Judging from the case, as already presented to the public, it did not seem probable that his doom could be averted. It was known that an effort was being made to secure a new trial, but few thought that it would be granted.

Yesterday afternoon work was to have been commenced in the jail upon the fatal scaffold. It was to have been erected at the west end of the central corridor, almost fronting the door opening from the Sheriff's office. The prisoner was aware of the forwardness of the preparations, and spoke of them accordingly to those who came about his cell.

But Chicago is not to enjoy the luxury of a hanging, at least for the present. The erection of the gallows has been indefinitely postponed. Yesterday afternoon a despatch came announcing that a writ of error had been granted by the Supreme Court. The news was imparted to the prisoner about the middle of the afternoon. He was much elated at the prospect of a new trial, which, he hopes, will result in a verdict of imprisonment for life. He expects little, if anything, bitter than this. A representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon him soon after his changed circumstances were announced to him. The day was pleasant, and the jail wore its most cheerful aspect.

The cell in which Perteet is confined looks out toward Randolph street. It was nearly sunset at the time, and he could see the rosy and purple light flushing the northern sky. The reporter found him leaning both arms on one of the bars of his grated door. His aspect was cheerful, if not happy. Trouble and confinement have not made serious ravages upon his system. He seemed as hale and hearty as ever. His dress showed little regard for neatness. His hands did not appear to have been recently washed, and he still wears the dirty hickory shirt which he had on during the trial. The conversation was not long, and in talking in regard to the murder he showed that he had taken kindly the instructions of his counsel. He expressed some dislike for reporters, as a class, and said that he preferred to lay his statement before the public in his own language. The following conversation occurred:

Reporter. Well, they say you are to have a new trial. I suppose you feel considerably relieved.

Perteet. Yes, certainly I do. The prospect of hanging is not pleasant. It is not a very agreeable death to die.

Reporter. The execution, I believe, was set for Friday?

Perteet. Yes, and they were to have commenced building the scaffold this afternoon, if that despatch had not come.

Reporter. What course did you intend to pursue upon the gallows? Should you have made a statement?

Perteet. No; I had made up my mind about that. Not a word should have been said; not a bugle should have been blown. There would have been nothing but the telegraphing in my mind up this way (pointing up). I have been keeping up this telegraphing with the other world a long time.

Reporter. What do you mean by this "telegraphing," as you call it? Do you believe that you are forgiven for your crime?

Perteet. Well, as to the crime, all I have to say is that, if I committed any crime, I was not conscious of it. I guess you are a reporter, ain't you?

Reporter. Had you been drinking that day?

Perteet. No, I hadn't. I hadn't been drinking at all.

Reporter. Had you ever had an attack of what is called *delirium tremens*?

Perteet. No!

Reporter. Had you been in the habit of drinking previous to the killing of your wife?

Perteet. No; I never had been in the habit of drinking. I had been in an office, and sometimes I had to go into a beer saloon to get a lunch. Of course I had then to buy a glass of beer, not to seem mean.

Reporter. But you say you think you are forgiven?

Perteet. Yes; I am sure, if I have committed any crime, I am forgiven. I used to be a religious man, and was a good many years a member of a church. Once I was Superintendent of a Sunday School. I was also an officer of the Order of Good Templars.

Reporter. Had you any difficulty with your wife long before she was killed?

Perteet. I do not wish to answer questions of that kind. That is leading.

Reporter. Had you lived together for some time previous?

Perteet. I don't want to tell anything about that now. When the proper time comes I will speak about my differences with my wife, and give my reasons for them.

Reporter. When were you married?

Perteet. I don't recollect exactly. I believe in 1851. We were married in Gallatin County.

Reporter. Have you been reconciled to your daughter?

Perteet. Yes. She was here a little while ago. I believe she means to tell a true story when she was on the witness stand. I would not attempt to lead her in her answers at all. I would not have had her make a statement contrary to her conscience for anything.

Reporter. Had you attended church for some time before the killing of your wife?

Perteet. No, not for perhaps two months.

Reporter. Were you ever a barber?

Perteet. No; I was a paper hanger. I was formerly a bricklayer and mason by trade, but I met with an accident, and had to find other business.

Reporter. Will you state briefly the principal events in your life after coming to Chicago?

Perteet. I came here in 1865. My object in coming here was to enlist in the army. After which I was crippled, and became conscious I was a sinner, and needed pardon, and I asked God to pardon my sins. As soon as I was able to be out I connected myself with the Good Templars. This, I believe, was in September, 1870. I was made Deputy Great Chief of that order, under L. C. Carr, Grand Worthy Chief Deputy, and received a commission from him as State Deputy at Large. I was afterward elected Superintendent of the Sunday School of Queen's Chapel by the children of the school. I served in that capacity two years one month and thirteen days.

All efforts of the reporter to draw the prisoner toward the subject of his crime were unavailing. His policy was to profess a simple and entire unconsciousness of that transaction. Quite a number of calls were made during this brief interview. Most of the visitors were colored women, and very pretty, too. They reached through the grating, and deposited little sums of money in Perteet's hand, hoping that he would soon be out of his difficulty and about the streets again. The recipient of the bounty received the alms in the semi-unconscious style of shabby genteel comedy, but replied indefinitely to the good wishes. One old hag, as black as Erebus, who moved her elephantine proportions lazily about the corridors, attracted general attention.

It is to be presumed that Perteet had, last night, his first unbroken rest for many weeks.

IS THE WEST SIDE A COLLECTOR?

Dominic Kleutsch Supposed to have Fled from the City to Avoid Punishment for Malfeasance in Office—His Alleged Mode of Operations.

There would seem to be no doubt now about the departure of Dominic Kleutsch, Collector of West Chicago, from the city. It was thought for a time that he desired to avoid certain persons, and concealed himself at his residence, but inquiry there, yesterday, resulted in learning that he was not at home, and his whereabouts were unknown. The reason for his leaving the city is understood in official circles; but the people at large, except by indirect hints, have not been made aware of his desire to escape an investigation. When the Grand Jury commenced their inquiry into the allegations against the corrupt Aldermen, it became known that Kleutsch had been guilty of tampering with the tax-books, much to his own pecuniary benefit. The clerks in the County Clerk's office, and several other persons who were aware of the alterations which had been made in his books, were subpoenaed, and detailed what they had seen. From their evidence it appears that Kleutsch conducted business in this way: Taking the tax-book he would run down the figures in the dollar column, and alter a 1 to a 3, a 3 to a 8, or a 7 to a 9, thus increasing the tax $2, $10, or $20. The alterations were made with a lead pencil, and Major Hall, who collected the money, would return the amount opposite each name. After the returns were made, it is charged that Kleutsch erased the lead pencil figures and accounted only for the original sums. The aggregate of the alleged peculations is, of course, unknown, but it is thought to be considerable. Only two or three persons who are aware of having paid too much money for taxes have yet been heard from. One of these, the proprietor of a pickle establishment, who was not on the assessment rolls, as his place was opened since the fire, paid in $112, that amount being assessed by Kleutsch on his own responsibility.

The missing Collector is a Prussian, and landed in this country in 1861. After serving two years in the army he was appointed a clerk in the Post Office and subsequently occupied a position under the Board of Public Works and in the office of the Tax Commissioner. Two years ago he was elected Collector of West Chicago, and was re-elected last November on the Fire-Proof ticket. Now that he is thought to have proved himself recreant, many Germans who at one time vehemently supported him denounce him as a scoundrel, and claim that he never enjoyed the confidence of the better class of Germans. It is not known whether the Grand Jury have sufficient evidence to indict Kleutsch. His sudden disappearance, however, causes many people to infer that he fears that such evidence exists, and that it is his intention to avert the responsibility to which his malfeasance, if proven to be guilty, would render him liable. His bondsmen are said to be Henry Greenebaum, Jacob Schall, and Conrad Seipp. The amount of his bonds, about $1,000,000. [illegible] ... of the deficit, if the [illegible] many thousands in [illegible] be one, and the West [illegible] an examination of the [illegible] has taken at [illegible] the figures, and [illegible] yesterday [illegible]

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the office building of The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, on the site of the original Hartford Building, No. 49 LaSalle street. This is a substantial and handsome structure, built of brick, four stories high, and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. It is not so ornate and elegant as the former building, but will be well adapted to the business of the general and local offices of the company. In so promptly carrying out this enterprise, The Hartford has been true to her traditional pluck. With a million and a half of losses staring them in the face, the Directors of this company ordered their Western Manager to proceed with the rebuilding of the Chicago office within two weeks after the great fire. The "Old Hartford" was the first insurance company to erect its own office building in our city, and in a few weeks will occupy the only building in Chicago owned by a fire insurance company.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality Reports for the Past Week and the Month of December.

The Small-Pox—List of Infected Houses—The Spread of the Disease Stopped.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Samuel Hoard, Esq., in the chair. There were also present Drs. Rauch, Reynolds, and Johnson.

A DISTILLERY IN DANGER.

A communication from the parents of children attending school in the vicinity of Twelfth street and Fourth avenue, requesting the removal of a distillery, referred by the Board of Education to the Board of Health, was referred to Dr. Rauch.

A "HORABLE NUISENSE."

The following autographic communication was referred to Dr. Rauch:

To the Board of Health of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: I take this means to lay before you a horrable nuisence on Stewart avenue Beet Wright & Cathrin streets, the Packing & Rendering House of J. McKitchen, &c. this establishment have been closed by you some time since but since the fire the seem to pay no attention to such orders the neighborhood has no objection to packing but Rendering such material as is Rendered there is a horable nuisance, you are aware that the smell of Rendering Hogs guts and all is verry disagreeable so much so that if it is not stoped the people fr a Least two Block will have to leave that neighborhood. I hope this will get due consideration as it is a verry low and unhelthy neighborhood and Oblige &c &c

J. CLOWRY,
Ald. 5 Ward.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted the weekly mortality report. It showed that the number of deaths for the week ending Jan. 6, 1872, was 110; less, by 5, than the week preceding. Of these, 20 were under 1 year, and 60 under 20 years; 60 were males, and 50 females. The causes of death were much as usual: 3 by accidents, 4 by brain diseases, 8 by consumption, 9 by convulsions, 4 by diptheria, 4 by puerperal, 4 by scarlet, and 3 by typhoid fever, 1 by manslaughter, 12 by pneumonia, 13 by small-pox.

SMALL-POX.

Independent of small-pox, there was nothing unusual in the causes of death, and the general health of the city was good. The highest mortality was in the Eleventh, and the lowest in the Fourteenth Ward.

INFECTED HOUSES.

Cases of small pox and varioloid were reported at Nos. 15 Bremer street; 183 South Green street; 1026 West Jackson street; 327 Milwaukee avenue; 134 West Eighteenth street; 616 South Union street; 109 Sheffield avenue; 24 Liberty street; 41 Brown street, 69 Erie street; 41 Kramer street; 43 Brown street; 90 Foster street; 391 South Clark street; 20 West Indiana street; 1363 South State street; 419 South Clark street; 292 West Twelfth street; 580 South Halsted street; 20 Chapin Street; 295 Curtis street; 19 Mark street; 121 West Erie street; 852 Burnside street; 138 West Randolph street; 195 West Randolph street; 166 South Clinton street; 724 Centre avenue; 303 Sedgwick street; 662 South Halsted street; 196 Newberry avenue; 47 Frank street; 114 Hubbard street; 12 Nut street; 59 Newberry avenue; 121 Gurley street; 148 West Harrison street; 20 Howard street; 347 Fourth avenue; 222 Maxwell street; 765 Fulton street; 166 Dayton street; 772 South Halsted street; 199 Jackson street; 763 Wabash avenue; 525 Wentworth avenue; 194 Newberry avenue; 93 South Canal street; 678 Indiana avenue; 111 Orchard street; 14 Belknap street; southwest corner of Indiana and Reuben streets; 303 North avenue; 993 State street; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot, arrived from New York, and 136 Fourth avenue.

There is an increase in the number of infected houses reported this week.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the comparative number:

Week ending	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.
South of Twelfth street, West Side..	18	12	17	20
North of Twelfth street, West Side..	12	16	13	22
South Side..........	16	22	13	19
North Side..........	0	8	4	5
Total..........	46	58	48	66

Although there is an increase in the number of infected houses reported, compared with the previous week, the Superintendent was satisfied that the pestilence is now at bay, as nearly all the cases were reported during the first four days of the week and a larger proportion of them of a milder type. There are 162 points of infection and vaccination is as necessary as ever. The number of vaccinations by the medical office of the Relief Society and the officers of the Board have been about 1,200 daily. The increase in the number of deaths by small-pox over the preceding week was five, owing to various causes, the chief being the change of temperature. Of the deaths there were two of the employes of the Relief and Aid Society, who had been offered vaccination and declined, not thinking it necessary.

THE WEST SIDE STATION CASE.

In connection with the case of the woman suffering from small-pox, who was locked up in a cell at the Madison Street Station, the Doctor reports that while he was in the station he made a casual examination of the woman in the dock. She had evidently been suffering from small-pox, and the eruptions were just making their appearance. There was great consternation in the Court, which subsided on the removal of the woman. He returned to the office and sent an ambulance and Dr. Adolphus down there to remove her to the hospital. The Doctor thinks a few good cases among the police would produce good by stimulating them to a desire to co-operate in the directions of the Board.

The Superintendent wished to urge immediate reporting of cases by medical men according to the letter of the ordinance. Several instances had occurred where doctors, whom he intended to prosecute, said they reported by mail, whose report never reached the Board. Some so arranged that the report should take the longest time in reaching the Board. Such conduct was dishonest and unprofessional.

MONTHLY MORTALITY.

The Superintendent also submitted the mortality report for the month of December, 1871. The total number of deaths for the month was 539, an increase of 13 over the mortality for the previous week. Of these 204 were males, 245 females; 188 married, 341 single, 8 colored, 521 white. The most abundant causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 25; consumption, 44; convulsions, 60; diptheria, 18; scarlet fever, 24; typhoid fever, 27; heart diseases, 11; pneumonia, 31; small-pox, 47; tabes mesenterica, 15; suicide, 5. The daily death rate was 17; the rainfall for the month, 3,440 inches.

With the exception of typhoid fever and small-pox there had been nothing unusual in the causes of death. There had always been an alternate increase and decrease in the number of deaths for different years, as may be seen below:

Year.	Dec.	Total.	Small-pox.	Tot.	Population.
1862..........	303	2,578	3	5	137,000
1863..........	340	3,253	26	115	150,000
1864..........	353	4,644	12	203	160,000
1865..........	323	3,663	0	37	173,492
1866..........	323	5,281	2	9	200,418
1867..........	409	4,648	22	125	225,000
1868..........	375	5,384	2	146	252,000
1869..........	439	6,490	0	17	280,000
1870..........	415	7,212	0	16	298,000
1871..........	539	6,976	47	74	300,000

THE SEVENTH WARD.

Nearly half the cases occurred on the West Side, south of Twelfth street, the same being the case with regard to the mortality particularly in the Seventh Ward, where the disease first existed and where the fatality by it was much greater than in any portion of the city, the death rate being one in three here, while it was one in five and a half for the remainder of the city. More deaths have occurred from this disease than at any time in the history of the city.

Of 47 deaths which occurred during the month, 26 were males, and 21 females; 19 foreigners; 17 of foreign parents, born in Chicago; 12 born in the United States; 19 under 5 years; 5 from 5 to 20; 19 from 20 to 45, and 4 from 50 to 70. The first 19 had never been vaccinated, and of the remainder, says the doctor, it is safe to say that if they had been revaccinated they would not have died. Persons of all ages are affected by this disease, which is no respecter of ages.

The mortality for 1871 by small-pox has been 74, a less number than in any city of the same population in the United States. In Milwaukee, for the month of December, there were 85 deaths by small-pox, and 184 deaths reported a mortality of one in 2 and 5-6, while in the same month there were 226 cases reported here, with a mortality of 47, or one in 48. The total mortality for the year was 6,976.

The reports were filed and the Board adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Police Benevolence.

The semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Police Mutual Aid and Benevolent Association was held at the Madison Street Police Station, yesterday afternoon, the President, Superintendent Kennedy, in the chair.

Sergeant Buckley, the Treasurer, submitted his report for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, which shows that the receipts were $1,467.26; expenditures, $1,080.78; cash on hand when last report was made, $2,381.20; balance in the treasury, $2,767.70.

Patrolman Fitzpatrick, the Secretary, submitted his annual report. There are 372 members of the association. During the year there were three deaths, making ten since the organization. There has been paid out for defending members before the courts and burial expenses, $3,674.40; and to widows and orphans of deceased members, $1,031. The society lost $100 worth of property by the fire. The report concludes with a recommendation that hereafter more liberality be shown in donations to sick and destitute members.

Both the reports were accepted and placed on file.

The Committee [illegible] on charter reported, saying that [illegible] could not be procured unless the clause in the constitution, authorizing the employment of counsel to defend members in the courts, be stricken out.

An election for officers then took place with the subjoined result: President, Captain George M. Miller; Vice President, Patrolman Dexter Codman; Secretary, Patrolman Dennis Fitzpatrick; Treasurer, Sergeant William J. Buckley; Board of Trustees, one from each Station house.

The association then adjourned.

A Blow on the Head.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of John Strauss, whose death from the effect of a blow on the head, received during a saloon fight, at No. 393 South Union street, on New Year's Eve, was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The testimony showed that the participants in the fight were Peter Kohl, John Dietrich, Fred. Wendt and Henry Wendt, on one side, and Jacob Straussen, the proprietor of the saloon, and a man named

Ackerman on the other. Chairs, beer-glasses, and a mallet were used with decided effect. The deceased was present, but took no part in the affray. After it had ceased, he was found lying on the floor, suffering from a wound in the head. He was picked up and a doctor sent for, but as his skull was badly fractured he died on last Monday morning. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, recommending that Kohl, Dietrich, and the two Wendts be held until the Grand Jury takes cognizance of the case. The two former are in custody, and were committed to jail; the other two have thus far escaped arrest.

Horribly Burned.

A little girl named Mary Sied, who lives with her parents at No. 146 Rebecca street, was so badly burned yesterday morning that she is not expected to live. Her mother went out to purchase some meat, leaving her all alone in the house. Thinking she would do something to please her mother, she attempted to kindle a fire in the stove, and, her clothing coming in contact with the burning shavings, her dress ignited and in a moment she was a mass of flames. She screamed, and some one, thinking the house was on fire, gave an alarm from Box No. 317. Some of the neighbors rushed into the house, and, finding the little girl running around as if insane, caught her and tore off her blazing garments. Dr. Buckley was called in, and found that her body and arms and face were so horribly burned as to render her recovery extremely doubtful.

Police Matters.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, to hear the evidence for the defence in the case of Policemen Charles Newland and Florence Donohue, of the First Precinct, who were charged with maltreating William Stewart, a colored man. The facts were given in the report of the meeting of the Board, which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The evidence the officers brought out did not palliate the offence—kicking and knocking down Stewart, and temporarily disabling him,—and both were dismissed from the force. The Commissioners subsequently reconsidered their action in relation to Donohue, it not appearing that he was as much to blame as Newland, and they therefore changed his sentence to a forfeiture of ten days' pay.

The Secretary submitted a draft of a law, prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Board, reducing the salaries of the Commissioners to $500 a year, and was requested to forward it to Springfield, with a letter urging its passage by the Legislature.

The pay rolls of the fire department, amounting to $17,327.80, and of the police department, aggregating $38,001.72, were audited and ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned.

Free Public Library.

At the meeting at Plymouth Church, on Monday evening, Mayor Medill was authorized to appoint a committee "to prepare, without delay, such legislation as may be needful for the purpose of establishing a free public library in Chicago, and report such a bill at the earliest moment to a public meeting, to be called by them for that purpose, and also to take charge of any books that may be contributed for the establishment of such a library." The Committee was on yesterday announced to consist of the following gentlemen: Thomas Hoyne, Chairman; Judge Henry Booth, W. E. Doggett, E. C. Larned, S. S. Hayes, James Warrack, D. L. Shorey, J. M. Walker, W. B. Ogden, Henry Greenebaum, Geo. S. Bowen, Levi Z. Leiter, Geo. Schneider, Edwin Lee Brown, Wm. Bross, John V. Farwell, C. H. McCormick, Julius Rosenthall, J. Y. Scammon, Carter H. Harrison.

Important to Railroad Men.

At a meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council, held at the committee rooms of the Council chamber, on the 4th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, There are several railroad companies now seeking admittance into the city; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That all officers of such railroads and of all railroads now running into the city, who may desire to be heard, meet with the Railroad Committee of the Common Council, on the 12th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Committee Rooms in the Council Chamber, to consider and consult as to some general plan to be adopted by the city in regard to granting new routes to railroads desiring to enter the city, and to consider the question as to the advisability of requiring the tracks of all the railroad companies to be sunk below the grade of the street.

Announcements.

The Chicago Lyceum holds its regular meeting this evening in the old County Court Room, East Wing of the Court House. Entrance on Clark street.

—The Chicago Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches will be in session to-day at Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. The public are invited.

—The many friends of Rev. Rush Shippen, formerly pastor of the Church of the Messiah in this city, will be glad to learn that he is in town, and will address the Unitarian Conference at Murray Chapel this morning.

Miscellaneous.

William Hoffmayer was thrown from his wagon in the town of Lake, on Monday afternoon, and almost instantly killed.

—The Board of Public Works are about to advertise for bids for raising the vessels sunk in the Chicago River at the time of and since the great fire.

—William Quinn, from the country, very kindly accommodated two strangers whom he met with at the Illinois Central Depot, yesterday, with a loan of $445; and now regrets that he lacked circumspection.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company, held on yesterday, the following were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year: John C. Haines, B. H. Campbell, S. B. Cobb, Nathan Corwith, Wm. H. Bradley, Jerome Beecher, Wm. H. Ovington.

—E. G. Parrott, Commandant of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal., sends word that $363.42 has been collected in the yard for the relief of sufferers in Chicago, and that the sum is subject to draft.

—C. W. Castle, Esq., of Rouseville, Oil Creek, Pa., sends to his father, Colonel E. H. Castle of this city, the sum of $605, subscribed by the good people of Rouseville for relief of our sufferers by fire. Rouseville is a small place, and, considering the calls upon them for relief at home and abroad, it is a very liberal donation.

—Mrs. Mary Turner, of No. 103 West Van Buren street, retired about a quarter after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, and had not been in bed ten minutes before she was seized with a violent coughing fit, and expired. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause of her death.

—Michael Cunningham, a laborer, was severely injured about the head, yesterday morning. He was in the basement of Phelps, Dodge, & Co.'s new building, laying water-pipe, when a sledge-hammer fell from the second story and struck him on the caput. He was insensible for some time, and a policeman took him to his home on the West Side.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce the following Directors were elected: Chauncey T. Bowen, W. H. McVicker, C. H. Fargo, F. M. Arby, Geo. W. Gage, E. M. Phelps, A. E. Pullman, E. R. Paul, P. C. Maynard, S. C. Bean, President City National Bank, Cedar Rapids; E. T. Edgerton, President Second National Bank, St. Paul; J. H. Easton, President First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa. The following officers were elected: P. C. Maynard, President; J. H. McVicker, Vice President; E. Maynard, Cashier.

Valuable Information.

Copies of the latest issues of the "Business Directory of the Burned District," and the "Merchant's Office Directory," have been laid upon our table by the publishers, Messrs. Richardson & Connorton, whose office is at No. 28 West Madison street. The directory for the burnt district is issued weekly for gratuitous circulation, all changes of location or name of firms being corrected weekly, thus affording to business men the opportunity of keeping their locations constantly before the public. Together with this directory is furnished, also gratuitously, a complete and valuable office directory for merchants, containing time-tables, arrival and close of the mails, location of city offices and officials, fire-alarm telegraph table, stamp duties, rates of postage, etc., etc.—in short, a splendid compendium of necessary information. Strangers from abroad, or parties living at a distance from Chicago, may receive copies of both directories on application, by mail or in person, to the publishers.

A Fine Business Chance.

A. Stephens & Sons announce that the stock of teas, coffees, and spices, and fixtures, at No. 118 Twenty-second street, will be sold cheap. Parties buying such goods will do well to call immediately, as there are fine opportunities for good bargains.

To the Holders of Insurance Claims.

Parties holding claims against the "North American Fire Insurance Company," of Hartford, can receive their settlement in cash (as proposed some time since) at the office of R. W. Hosmer, No. 393 Wabash avenue, on Thursday, the 11th inst.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans Strongly Guarded by Military—Meetings of the Warmothite and Carterite Factions of the House of Representatives—Spirit of the City Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A New Orleans despatch of last night states that a regiment of Federal troops, with cannon, were stationed near the State House, to repel a threatened attack from the Lafayette Square mob. The State House is filled with armed police, the militia are in the armories, and 200 citizens have been mustered as a militia guard at the Governor's office.

The Senate had no quorum.

In the House of the Warmothites fifty-two members were present.

The first bill during the session was called up to-day, authorizing the Red River Parish to issue $20,000 bonds for a jail and Court House, introduced by Dewees, of Desota.

Mr. Stanton, of Basor, charged that the bill was a fraud; that he was able to prove the charge, and also that $12,000 had already been collected for it, but appropriated to other purposes than the erection of a jail and Court House in the Parish of Red River.

Dewees said Mr. Stanton lied; that Stanton knew he lied.

Mr. Brown said that Stanton was justified in making the charge. There was reason therefor.

When the discussion above commenced Mr. Warrell raised a point of order that the House could not discuss the bill until the Senate organized.

The House decided the point as not well taken.

After the discussion had reached the point indicated above,

Another point was decided well taken, and the House adjourned.

The Speaker advised the members not to go beyond the military line, as the Sergeant-at-Arms from Speaker Carter's house were on the lookout for members.

The seventeen Senators who prevent a quorum are still at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. It is asserted that they will not return until the difficulty in the House is settled.

In the Carter House 43 members were present. The Speaker announced that the Eighth District Court injunction would be answered by the attorney. [illegible] has ordered a regiment of troops from Louisville to New Orleans.

General Emery [illegible]

The *Times* says: "The great outpouring of the people into Lafayette square on Monday night, [illegible] which proved the deep-seated dissatisfaction and permanent intermen who have a material and political interest in the State, have been for the races will be plundered and deprived of the [illegible] vampire unite for mutual protection against the [illegible] assaults of merciless officials."

The *Bee* says: "The contest now in progress between Governor Warmoth and his opponents in the Legislature has nothing of a party character. It is no a contest between Republicans and Democrats, nor has race, color, or previous condition anything to do with it. It is a contest be-

tween the reformers of the General Assembly and those who are opposed thereto. The coalition has been formed for the single purpose of overthrowing Warmoth's Administration, because while he wields the executive power of the State, reform is regarded as impracticable."

The *Picayune*, heretofore regarded as favorable to Warmoth, says: Governor Warmoth is personally unknown to us. He does not find an apologist in the *Picayune* for his errors. Our journal has not trusted in his promises any more than it could trust in those politicians whom he leads.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon, while Isidore McCormick and W. W. McCulloch, Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms for the Carter House of Representatives, were attempting to arrest Mathews, a member, a scuffle ensued, in which Walter R. Wheyland was shot. He died an hour later, in the Governor's parlor of the State House. Wheyland claims to represent the parish of Sabine, but had been expelled by the Carter faction. The supposition is that he was endeavoring to prevent the arrest of Mathews.

Colonel S. D. Scott, a citizen, who witnessed the shooting, says when the scuffle commenced between McCullock and Wheyland, a body of policemen ran across from Dryards street. Wheyland simultaneously drew a pistol, when one of the policemen, not knowing Wheyland, and doubtless thinking he was going to shoot, fired upon him. This is the first blood shed since the troubles commenced.

OHIO.

Youthful Forgers Arrested at Mansfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Jan. 9.—Charles M. Riblet and Sawyer Longsdorf, young men of this city, aged about 19 years, were arrested this evening by Officer McKinley. Riblet had attempted to procure $900 on a check on the First National Bank, to which he had forged the name of Mrs. J. G. Wright, a milliner of this city. He was detected, and has made a confession, which includes, besides the forgery, a series of small robberies from Mrs. Wright and a Miss Heiser, an employe in the millinery store, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars, in money, goods, a watch, and other articles of value. Longsdorf was implicated as a partner of Riblets, and both are in jail now.

Public Sale of Pine Lands in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—Pursuant to orders of the General Land Office, and in accordance with the law of Congress, the office of the Menasha (Wis.) Land Office, yesterday afternoon, offered for sale at public auction the two townships of land on the reservation of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians in Shawano County. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the bidding was lively. The land in question is nearly all pine land, and is of considerable value. The appraisers appointed by the Secretary of the Interior are M. D. McCord, of Shawano; C. R. Martin, of Ohio, and J. H. Wing, of Hudson, who examined each quarter section of land and appraised its value. In the sale, the land is not to be disposed of at terms less than the appraisal.

—A Coroner's jury held an inquest at Cleveland, on Monday, on the body of a man named Carl Martens. The fact was developed that three weeks before Christmas Martens had purchased a carcass of pork. Some of the meat was eaten the same day, and some was made into sausage. About ten days later the sausage was partaken of, and in a short time the whole family was taken sick. Martens died on Sunday night. Mrs. Martens and two children are now very sick, and the former is not likely to recover. The jury rendered a verdict that Martens came to his death by eating meat infected with "*trichina spiralis*."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Reanimating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant, which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such a catastrophe is to use Lyon's Katharion, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily reanimate the hair and prevent it from falling out. Besides that, this inimitable resuscitant and strengthener of the hair nourishes and stimulates its young and tender fibers, removes all obstacles to their growth in the shape of dandruff and dirt, and ultimately produces a new crop of hair, stronger, glossier, and twice as abundant as the old. As a hair dressing, it is notably the most agreeable, refreshing and serviceable article ever placed upon a dressing-table.

Omaha Legal Gift Concert.—This Charitable enterprise in aid of Mercy Hospital at Omaha, under the auspices of those pious ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, is truly worthy of confidence and patronage. The highest gift is $50,000. There are 3,000 cash gifts. Tickets, $3.00 each, or two for $5.00. The drawing takes place in public January 30 by sworn Commissioners. For full particulars address Pattee & Gardiner, Omaha, Nebraska.

"Thoughts for Those who Think;" upon a most important subject. To learn what causes consumption, and how to prevent it, read "The Specialist." Price, 10 cents, sent by mail. Dr. S. C. Pratt, 233 West Washington street, Chicago.

Sozodont.—All Dentrifices had their drawbacks, until the salubrious bark of the soap tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Try it, Mothers—Try it now. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

MARRIED.

ESPERION—JACKSON—In this city, January 2, by Rev. A. H. Stowell, D. D., Emile Esperion and Mrs. Maggie Jackson, all of Chicago.

DIED.

MITCHELL—In this city, January 9, 1872, Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell, beloved wife of Nathaniel Mitchell, and mother of Mrs. Gustave Koch, aged 75 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 65 Pierce street, Thursday, January 11, at 1 o'clock p. m.

☞ New York papers please copy.

TEVNAN—In this city, January 8, 1872, Mary Healey, a native of Hartford, County Galway, Ireland, beloved wife of Patrick Tevnan, aged 45 years.

Funeral from her late residence to-day, January 10, at 11 o'clock a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

WIKKINSON—Died at 9 o'clock p. m., January 8, Mrs. Rachel Wilkinson.

Funeral from the residence of Geo. Catlin, Lake View, January 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. to Graceland Cemetery.

STARR—On Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, of pneumonia, Franklin Starr, aged 63 years 4 months and 2 days.

Funeral services at the Tabernacle Church, corner West Morgan and West Indiana streets, Thursday, at 11 o'clock a. m.

☞ New London, Conn., papers please copy.

HUFMEYER—Monday, January 8, J. William Hufmeyer, of Niles, Cook County, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed, aged 31 years 1 month and 20 days.

Funeral from his brother's residence, John Hufmeyer, corner Diversy avenue and Owen avenue, Lake View, at 2 p. m., Thursday, January 11, 1872. Friends are invited.

REDELL—In New Orleans, La., January 2, of consumption, J. A. Redell, aged 30 years and 11 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $2,000 to $5,000. WALTER BUTLER, second story, east building, High School, West Madison-st.

ANYBODY HAVING A SALOON LICENSE TO sell, call or address at No. 63 North Wells-st.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS, ROUND AND square, ornamental tops, put up in about one hour. Concrete tiling for cellar floors, walks, &c. Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS REport; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Att'y, 1124 Wabash.

HARRY LINDEN, AT 44 LASALLE-ST.

THE RUSH AT THE PUTNAM ONE PRICE candy store is unprecedented. Candies and caramels can be had equal to Gunther's.

THE PUTNAM ONE-PRICE CANDY AND CAromel Store is located at 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—DESK, SELF-FEEDING stove, book case, chairs, and carpet for an office. C 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING AN OLD overcoat that they would sell reasonably please address a note to TEAMSTER, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TWO OR THREE YOUNG ladies to sell goods in private families. None but experienced ones wanted. Inquire at G. F. COOK'S, 472 Wabash-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO SECOND-hand Chandeliers, 6 to 9 burners. 734 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PONY. MUST BE SOUND AND gentle. Apply at NOBLE & LITTLE'S, 112 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A BABY CARRIAGE, FOUR-wheeled, perambulator preferred. Address Q 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO CITY LIQUOR LICENSES. Apply at 188 Carroll-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL GORdon press, cheap for cash, by HOGAN, MARSLAND & TANSEY, 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE IS SOlicited with a person of capital by a young man in New York, well posted in earthenware, china, and glass, who would like to start such a business in Chicago. Address JOHN H. CLARK, Box 3,893 P. O., New York.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE AT NO. 9 River-st. Will pay a liberal price.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 193 South Wells-st, you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO will take an infant home to nurse. Address N, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished business (hardware preferred) by a young business man, with a capital of $4,000. Address HENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $2,000 TO $3,000 AND services of an active business man in an established commission or other paying business in Chicago. Address J T, Box 231, Palatine, Ill.

WILL INVEST $2,000 OR $3,000 IN ANY SAFE business; manufacturing preferred. Address, same in full, X X X, Tribune office.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO LAY BRICK. Fronts laid Philadelphia style. Call at or address 159 West Jackson-st., east. TREGOALD & CO., Chicago.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 72 South Halsted-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK STOVE, EXtension top, with reservoir; any one having such property will give maker's name and price, which must be low. Address C 94, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.—25x100 BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison-sts.

Fourth-av., 50x100 between VanBuren and Jackson.

Wabash-av., 48x116 feet near Thirtieth-st.

West Madison-st.—Several choice business lots at lowest prices.

West Jackson-st., between Throop and Loomis, 50x125 at $100 per foot.

One lot on Larrabee-st. at head of Grant-place. Price, $1,250.

Also, choice residences and lots in all parts of the city. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLOCK OF FOUR stores on Canal-st. This is good property and the rents will pay 20 per cent on $125,000. Will take a portion of the purchase money in other property. Also, fine lot at an acre and a quarter in Lake View, at about half its real value. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLINGS ON EASY terms—I have several houses for sale to suit purchasers; one cottage of 7 good rooms besides pantry and closets, with lake water; two elegant brick houses with Mansard roof with 12 good rooms, all modern improvements; one 3-story and basement, 12 good rooms, all modern improvements, elegant, beautifully located, and stables, chandeliers, furnace, &c., monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. Inquire of undersigned at 449 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE—5 ROOMS; 864 West Monroe-st.; lot 25x133 feet; $1,800, $1,200 cash, balances 3, 4, and 5 years. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE city, four story marble front house and lot, house cost over $4,000. Price only $9,000 if taken this week. J. S. SCOVEL, 597 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts; also, on Wentworth, Wallace and Shurtleff avs. Two years at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots must where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—8 LOTS on Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. (Reuben-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—TWO-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, water, gas, &c., and lot 30x127 feet, No. 112 Hoyne-st., near Adams. Price, $5,000; easy payment; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—TWO NEAT BRICK houses of 9 rooms each, and lots 25x150 feet, east front, on Lake-av., near Douglas-place R. R. station. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—NEW, NEAT TWO-story and basement brick house, with Mansard roof, 14 rooms and lot, with barn, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—76x125, CORNER WASHINGTON and Jefferson-sts. Choice business property in all parts of the city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50x160 FEET TO ALLEY, ON WASHington-st., near Halsted. Business property in all parts of the West Division. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE, CORNER Page-st. and Park-av., 64½x133 feet.

Residence, corner Sheldon and Washington-sts., lot 80x150 to alley; barn, and all improvements.

A number of other houses and lots on Washington-st., east of park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, large two-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, &c., now in operation. Long lease of lots. Apply at 783 State-st.

FOR SALE—50x132 VERNON-AV., SOUTH OF Douglas-place, $60.

40x160, Lake-av., south of Douglas-place.

27x133, Prairie-av., north Thirty-second-st.

50x141, Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., west front.

25x165, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

25x178, east front, on Indiana-av., near Thirty fifth-st., $80. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LOT 50 FEET front on Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—100x172 FT. NORTHeast corner Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place, and Wabash-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—65 FEET EAST FRONT on Canal-st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—50x188 FEET south front on Adams-st., near Reuben. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE ADVERTISER, DECLINING housekeeping, offers for sale his entire household goods at a bargain. House of 10 rooms, pleasantly located on the West Side at a low rent. Parties wishing to step into a cozy home will find this a rare opportunity. Address, A. ELLIOTT, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON WEST SIDE—2 houses on leased ground. 2 of these to be moved off immediately. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHURCH BUILDING ON NORTH Side, suitable for some denomination burnt out. It is entirely new, and 38x100 feet size, with 12x12 oak sills and can be easily moved. Has lecture room, &c., in basement. Price, $10,000. Also, choice residences and lots in all parts of the city. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE GERman House Association of Chicago, comprising lots 6, 7, and 8, Block 7, Newberry's addition to Chicago, 81 feet 10 inches front on North Wells-st. by 110 feet depth on Indiana-st., to an 18 feet alley, is hereby offered for sale, together with all the building materials on said lots. Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, January 20, 1872, by Martin Schmutz, Esq., first meat market stand on Desplaines-st. and West Randolph-st. The board reserves the right to reject all proposals. Terms about one-half cash. By order of the Board of Directors, H. MARWEDELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ONE FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, worth $4,500, and one nice house and fifteen lots, worth $8,500; will be sold for what they will bring, and terms made to suit; extra chances. GEO. H. HESS, 45 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—$21,000 WILL BUY A PIECE OF business property, paying $3,000 per annum; on long lease. GEO. H. HESS, 45 South Desplaines.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS, FROM $350 TO $1,600, without cash payments to parties who will build, or will take monthly payments; five years' time. GEO. H. HESS, 45 South Desplaines.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WEST FRONT, ON South Clark-st., near Van Buren-st., at a bargain, for some one who wants to buy. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, No. 446 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GREEN-ST., near Adams, brick house, 15 rooms, modern improvements, near (2) lines street cars. Lot 30x125. Will take choice residence near Union or Jefferson Park as part pay and give a good trade. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY, Halsted-st., near Twelfth; large frame building, store and dwelling; water and gas; 30 foot lot; barn, &c., only $2,600 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOCATION, State-st., near Van Buren, only $2,000. Building 18x75, with very cheap lease. Possession immediately. Don't all speak at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS—HENry-st., near Loomis, $1,700—to-day. Halsted-st., near Canalport-av., facing Walsh-st., $2,400, worth $3,000. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL PAYMENT DOWN—COTtage and lot on Butterfield-st., near corner Twenty-ninth-st., $2,500, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE FRONT, STORE, 219 Michigan-av., near corner of Congress-st., 100x42. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT homestead of three acres of garden and good cottage, with abundance of fruit and shrubbery, in Cook County. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD City Limits, 4 miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars—commutation fare 6¼ cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash required of parties desiring to make improvements. Artesian well is flowing at the rate of 250 gallons per minute. A. B. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MADISON ST., CORNER FRANKlin, 80x78; $72,000. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A TWO-story frame store and dwelling, stock of goods in store, and three lots in a railroad town thirty miles from Chicago. The store now is doing a good business; only $3,000. Inquire of J. S. REYNOLDS, Attorney, No. 5 Lind's Block, east end Randolph-st. bridge, Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE, with 11 acres, 9 miles from the Court House, ready for use; will sell on monthly payments, and give a bargain. GEO. H. HESS, 45 South Desplaines.

FOR SALE—NEAT HOUSE AND ACRE LOT AT Winnetka for $1,350—long time. 45 minutes ride. Room 6, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—BUY NOW and save 50 per cent. 12 trains per day; time, 20 minutes; 7 cents fare. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES OF SUPERIOR COAL land on the Illinois Central Railroad, adjoining the lands of the Kenosha Coal Company, at Oglesby, the first station south of LaSalle; three veins of coal; wood, water, and pasture. Address WILLIS M. HITT, real estate agent, 468 Wabash-av., or ISAAC R. HITT, 290 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 40 acres; also, one of 33 acres, beside a village and railroad; nice homestead. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION, TRADERS—I HAVE two sections of Barry County, Mo., land, Spanish title, with perfect abstract; will sell it for 10c per acre, or exchange for watches. Call or address A. GIFFORD, 64 West Washington-st., Room 3.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A 25-foot lot on North Side, east of Clark-st., south of Chicago-av. State depth of lot and location. Address C. E. ROE & CO., 20 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CHEAP LOTS, AND CHEAP COTtages. 100 lots in the South and Southwest part of the city, near street cars, for cash and time customers. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—I HAVE SEVERAL cash customers for good houses, about 8 rooms, with gas and water, price $4,000 to $5,000, with good lots, in vicinity of Union Park. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—I HAVE SEVERAL cash customers for houses to be moved west of Union Park. Call at once with your houses. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Freeman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, cash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 28 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

MADAME MICHEL, NATURAL CLAIRVOYant, 327 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HOUSE BUILDING—HEDDEN & BROWN, 156 West Lake-st., are open to take contracts for the immediate erection of frame buildings, on lowest possible terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

1 EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board, to four gentlemen, in a small family; house warmed with a furnace. References exchanged.

10 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FURNISHED front parlor, with board.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife; also single rooms. References exchanged.

37 PARK-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room and first-class board, at reasonable rates. References required.

51 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished rooms, with good board. Also, day boarders accommodated.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHed front room to rent on reasonable terms; day board, $4 per week.

263 WARREN-AV.—BOARD FOR TWO young gentlemen; pleasant home; house has modern improvements. Terms moderate.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room, with board. Cheerful and comfortable home. Family private. Terms reasonable. For gent and wife, or two gents.

510 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Small rooms for one or two gentlemen. Day boarders can be accommodated. Mrs. B. EPLEY.

733 WEST JACKSON-ST.—BOARD WITH nice front room, 12x14, with alcove and closets, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; strictly private; convenient to street cars; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

743 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE room unfurnished, and one furnished, with board; also a few table boarders.

824 WABASH-AV.—FAMILY ROOMS, SINgle rooms, and first-class board. References exchanged.

1029 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND HANDsomely furnished rooms, cheap as possible for the accommodations and locations.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, with board, to gent and wife. West side, private family. Terms, $22 per week. Will also board a young lady. Address K 51, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON ONE OF THE AVEnues near Twenty-eighth-st. would board a gentle man and wife, giving them front rooms. Address H 75, Tribune office.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife; also room and board for single lady or gentleman. Strictly first-class. Terms moderate. Call or address SEIBERT, 78 South Robey-st.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD board; house new; newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family on the West Side; references if required. H C, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD in private family for gentleman and wife. Address with particulars, OFFICE, 97 South Clinton-st.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, wanted by gentleman and wife in private family. References given and required. Address, stating terms, C, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND SON OF 6 years, in a respectable private family where there are few or no boarders. Address M S F, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN—ON WEST SIDE, east of Union Park,—prefers private family; will pay fair price for accommodations. Address stating terms and location to O 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A room and board, either in a private family, or private boarding house, upon either of the avenues, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts. A H W, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARDING—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRtieth-st., a couple without family will rent a desirable room on second floor. References required. Address PIFRRE, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A CATHOLIC private family; South Side preferred. Address, with particulars and price, C P F, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, WITH PRIVATE family, for self and wife. Will furnish own room. Call or address, stating terms, Room 2, 11 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment brick store, northwest corner of South Water and River-sts., has 3,700 feet of surface, for a term of years, to good tenant. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT store 54 and 56 South Water-st., on the northwest corner of River-st., for a term of years, to a responsible tenant. Will be completed on or about January 1, 1872. Has a full frontage of 50 feet, and each floor contains 3,700 square feet of surface. Is suitable for most any kind of business. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 284 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE A NICE NEW BASEMENT to rent under Forsyth's Scales store, fourth door north of the Globe Theatre, on Desplaines-st. A. KIDDER, alley, rear 46.

TO RENT—A NICE DRY BASEMENT, 20x150, for some respectable business purposes. HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 863 State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT CORNER ROOM, with three rooms, for an office. Best location in city. 180 West Washington-st., corner Halsted. Lodging room for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS—A BANKING OFfice in a fine business block, on one of the best corners in the city, within two blocks of the Chamber of Commerce and Court House. To a good tenant a long and favorable lease will be made. Will be completed May 1. Address S, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES 273 AND 280 SOUTH WAter-st. (head of Market), together or separate. Also, offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER, FOR SCROLL saw and turning lathe. Will take more than rent in work. An excellent chance to one used to brackets and turning. Inquire at PULLUM & LASHNER'S, cor. Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

TO RENT—A GOOD BASEMENT. CALL THERE between 10 and 12 o'clock. 763 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO large rooms; splendid location; gas, water, heater, etc.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE WINDOW, SUITAble for cigar stand, on Madison-st., only $18, to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 710 West Monroe-st., 10 rooms. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE IN Hyde Park, within 3 minutes of depot, built for comfort, with 100 feet front. Apply to J. HALLIDAY, 50 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE IN the best neighborhood in Chicago; rent, $50; worth $60; furniture for sale at a bargain. Call or address P S, 817 Cottage Grove, corner of Egan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 117 Monroe-st., corner of Desplaines.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, suitable for housekeeping. (No children.) Apply at 236 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, TO TWO gentlemen, for lodging room. 189 West Washington-st., corner Halsted.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, with gas, closet, and fire, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 173 West Adams-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms. One large front parlor for business. 1081 Indiana-av., northwest corner.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM without board, to 2 gentlemen, fire, gas and care; terms moderate. 674 West Lake, near Ada-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with use of parlor and bath-room, on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Terms reasonable. Apply at 840 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED LODGING rooms for gentlemen at $15 each, on Jackson-st., near Halsted. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, at 146 West Twelfth-st., between Canal and Clinton-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE WANTED—A TWO-SEAT EXTENsion-top second-hand carriage, or two-seat Rockaway, if strong and in good order, for cash. Address CARRIAGE, 115 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY AND SOME FINE household goods, at half price. Apply at 78 Ontario-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAVY HORSES, AT Patrick's Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN BLACK CARRIAGE horses, and one truck wagon, horses and harness. 71 and 73 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TEN HORSES, with wagons and harness. Call in rear of 303 West Monroe-st. Great bargains.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class, 2, 4, and 6-passenger carriages of the latest and most approved styles, which we will sell for the next thirty days below the manufacturers' prices, to make room for our spring stock; we have also some light express wagons and Concord buggies, just the thing for business men, cheap; 225 and 227 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SIX HEAVY HORSES seven and eight years old, with harness and wagon. Apply at Mr. BALS, 160 Milwaukee-av.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A BUGGY OR harness, of any kind, call at the Chicago Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Company, 149 Michigan-av., Lake front.

GOOD YOUNG HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS, saddle and bridle, for sale separately or together, very cheap. PHYSICIAN, 262 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ONE-horse truck. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A TOP BUGGY, nearly new, Phaeton style preferred. Address E. REED, care of H. W. King & Co., Nos. 34 and 36 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADison-st., east of Aberdeen, to occupy any time within three months, or any one wishing to sell lease. Apply, by mail, to S. M. MILLARD, 792 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 HOUSES, FROM 7 TO 9 rooms, bath room and gas, in good location on South Side. Address L, 818 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house of 5 or 6 rooms on the South Side—cottage or upstairs tenement. Address M M, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL TENEMENT for a first-class tenant. Apply to CLAVLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL ROOM WITH steam power; state terms and size of room. Address X 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM ON first or second floor, airy and well lighted. Apply at once to FARRAR & WHEELER, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, OR 3 or 4 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, by widow lady and daughter. Address A. H. DAVIS, 13 to 17 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, three rooms in a good neighborhood; rent reasonable; family of three persons, no children; best of references. Address W. K. BAKER, care C. H. McCormick & Bro., 71 Ashland-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED room in vicinity of Union Park. Address FRED, 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 136 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SECOND MORTGAGES, purchase money, leasehold and real estate securities. C. R. HAGERTY, 114 West Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AT BIG PAY, men and women to sell, everywhere, to families, articles used by all. D. STOVER, 31 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A horse and do chores about the house; must board himself. Apply at 752 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A butcher shop; must be well recommended. Inquire at 772 West Lake-st.

WANTED—25 LABORERS FOR CITY, $2 PER day; 200 to go South, $2.25. Also cheap tickets sold South by SNELL & LIPE, 94 South Canal-st.

WANTED—10 OR 25 YOUNG MEN AND WOMen for the city, and one for every town outside, for an easy business, paying $12 to $30 a week on $1 to $3 capital; a lady made $5 in the afternoon, another $2 the first hour. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn sheller; shells 8 bushels per hours; retails $1.50; good men wanted; rights free to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $2 capital, to travel or locate and sell an article that costs 2c and sells for 50c; everybody will buy it. Call or send stamp for circular. M. CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THURSDAY MORNing, 18 more Germans or Scandinavians to husk corn; wages, $1 per day and board; 20 choppers for Indiana and Michigan. Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and drive team. If married, can have house to live in. None but sober men need apply. BUCKLEY & CAAMPLIN, 35 to 39 North Union, near Lake-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, 6 MEN with wives; also, farm hands to go South; highest wages paid. 21 West Randolph-st., or 353 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT SALESMEN TO INtroduce a new and novel line of stationery. First-class goods, and only good men wanted. JNO. R. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 282 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO PACK SPICES. Must be accustomed to the business. Apply to Broadway Mills, Eighteenth and State-sts. JOHN L. DAWES & CO.

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN (SALARY) TO work in city. Must speak German and English. Address O, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO A NO. 1 SALESMEN, TO travel for a first-class wholesale grocery house. Must be experienced and control a good trade. Will pay such men liberally. Address, with reference, WHOLESALE TRADE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years of age who has some knowledge of the drug business. Apply at 805 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper in a wholesale house; salary moderate. Address S G E J, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; GOOD REFerences required. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PENman, one who has some knowledge of bookkeeping. Call at N. W. R. R. Office at 9 o'clock a. m. to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SOME experience in the grocery business. Apply at 197 West Randolph-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER TO GO into the country; must be a single man. Address A. B. VAN COTT & CO., 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD BRASS-FINISHERS FOR light work. To industrious mechanics steady work and fair wages will be given. Apply at office of Union Brass Manufacturing Company, 213 and 215 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—10 CABINET-MAKERS, AND 6 MAchine hands, at corner of Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CLOTHING CUTter to go to the country. Inquire at 223 West Lake-st. J. SHRIMSKI.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, Swede, Bohemian, and American girls can be furnished with the best of homes; some prepared to fill situations at once; incompetent girls are not wanted. A good girl to do general housework at Lake Forrest; excellent home for the right girl. "Star Employment Office," 126 West Monroe-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; good references required. Apply at 56 Wabansia-av., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING a few miles west of the city, a woman for general housework. Call at Cashier's desk, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. Inquire at 1144 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 232 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

WANTED—AT THE WESTERN-AV. HOTEL, 909 Madison-st., one first-class laundry woman. Call for 2 days and come well recommended.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, SWEDE OR Norwegian preferred. Apply at [illegible] Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN work at 858 Washington-st., near Western-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. German preferred. Call at 150 Twenty-fifth-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; American, German, or Norwegian preferred; must understand work. Call at 578 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 138 Throop-st. German, Swede, or English preferred; references required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; 3 in the family. Apply at 55 Centre-av.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A Swede or Norwegian girl to cook. Apply at 18 Willard-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework. Call at 819 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTY NURSE GIRL. APPLY at Union Park Hotel, 521 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small private family; to such an one a permanent situation and good wages will be given. Come well recommended. Apply at 649 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER; none but a good hand need apply. OREN WAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 1206 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family. Apply at 929 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 670 Michigan-av.; good wages paid and none but competent parties need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AND TO help take care of children. Call at 879 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three at 75 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also girl to do second work and sew, and who understands using a sewing machine and cutting and fitting work. Apply between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m., at 879 Wabash-av., front office.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK court, corner of Michigan-av., girls for families and boarding-houses, in the city and country; references required.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework; also a good cook to go a short distance in the country to hotel. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND kitchen girl. Apply at 72 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. Apply at 38 Egan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AT 1134 WAbash-av.; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 1071 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR PLAIN SEWING TO run a Singer machine. Apply, this morning, at 264 West Jackson-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR A SMALL family; a competent person not afraid of work, can have a permanent situation. Call at 651 Burnside-st., Wednesday.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 8TH INST., A POCKETBOOK containing some money and a check on the Third National Bank; was lost on Lake-st., between Peoria and Sangamon. Finder may keep the money, and return the other articles to 243 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST A RECEIPT BOOK for boxes. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same to GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, JAN. 7, A WHITE POOdle dog. Marks: Face shaved, and his two front paws shaved; name, "Uney." Finder liberally rewarded by leaving at 356 West Lake-st.

LOST—DIAMOND PIN SET IN SILVER IN shape of leaf, of most value to owner. Finder will be satisfactorily compensated by leaving same at my office. R. A. ULRICH, 511 Wabash-av.

FOUND—ON THE MORNING OF THE 8TH OF January, a small bay horse, with harness. By proving property and paying expenses the owner can find him at JAS. S. SMITH & CO.'S stables, 736 Indiana-av.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A GRAY HORSE which the owner can have by calling at corner Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av., or No. 3 Scammon Block, and paying charges.

FOUND—A PAIR OF GOLD-BOWED SPECTAcles, on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second st. Can be found at 1130 Prairie-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CANAL-ST., near Briggs House, on Saturday eve, Jan. 6, dark bay pacing mare, slightly knee sprung, round shoes forward, carries her head low; lot Phaeton top buggy, blue lined. Also, lap robe and blanket. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same or any information at 203 Kinzie-st., corner North Dearborn.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SMALL BLACK-and-tan rat terrier slut. Answers to the name of "Fly." The finder returning her to 12 West Lake-st. will be rewarded and receive thanks of owners.

TAKEN UP—ON THE NIGHT OF JAN. 7, A dark bay mare, harness, and buggy. D. MORRISON & CO., boarding stable, rear of 115 South Halsted-st.

$20 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON the evening of Sunday last, horse, buggy, and harness; buggy found demolished on Cottage Grove-av., near Egan-av. The horse is a light bay, one fore foot a little smaller than the other, small lump on hind leg; very neat new harness; breeching left on the buggy. The above reward will be given for the return of the horse and harness, and no questions asked, to M. HENRY, corner Polk and Clark-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $30,000, to take a quarter or half interest in establishing the best paying enterprise offered in Michigan. Address N B R, Drawer 35, East Saginaw.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO JOIN A practical business man in establishing a rectifying and wholesale liquor house in Chicago. Address C 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $1,200, that will take the office of a good paying hotel, can have half interest by calling at the Powell House, corner of Milwaukee and Western-avs.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 TO $1,000—A PRINTer can hear of an opportunity to unite in a small job office, with certainty of some good jobs; no bonus; will have almost entire charge. Address for five days, with references as to character and ability, C T S, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 63 West Randolph-st. and 127 Eighteenth-st.

J. H. LEROW & CO. CONTINUE TO SELL the best machine in the world, "The Elson Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Machine," at 142 West Twelfth-st. Branch, 204 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (NORwegian), who is acquainted with the leading languages of Europe, as well writing as speaking, and thoroughly educated in arithmetic, etc., wishes a respectable situation in whatever branch of business; although humble, is not afraid of work. Address L. O. FLIAVEN, 263 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a young man to take care of horses and drive, and make himself useful about the house. Address J B, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; has also a knowledge of perfumery. Address PHARMACIST 110 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or collector, by a thorough practical and competent bookkeeper. Can furnish the best of testimonials as regards character, ability, and integrity. Address R 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS been left without support by reason of the late fire, and who has had a life-long experience in bookkeeping, desires a situation in that capacity. Satisfactory references given. Address BOOKKEEPER, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS IMPROVER TO the carpenter's trade by a young man aged 24; will work for small wages. Address X 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a floor of planing machinery. Four years' experience with circular saws and planers. Address, with real name and place of business, C 82, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY to wait on an invalid; would have no objection to leave the city; can give the best of references. Address J P, 289 Walnut-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl in dining-room girl in a respectable boarding-house, or to do general work in a private family. Address ANNA, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced chambermaid in a small first class family; can do embroidery. Apply at 121 Foster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as second girl. Address 395 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 74 Fifth-st., corner Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young woman in a private family as children's nurse; city references. Please call at 322 Hubbard-st., near Elizabeth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, AS cook and second girl or nurse. Best city reference. Call at 850 Prairie-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls, as cook and second, or to take care of child. Call for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at 48 Brown-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; references given and required. Apply at 101 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; would not object taking charge of a small family. Direct to No. 12 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; has her own machine; would not object to going in the country. Direct to No. 12 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady competent to make home pleasant for a gentleman that can appreciate the same. Address R E B, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo volume, of 528 printed pages and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 36 engravings) 552 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great North-western fires, and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book. Inclose at once 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 60 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO. Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, contains 680 pages and 73 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chambers's Encyclopædia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 503 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL OR LOCATE in a business that will pay well, and needs but little capital. Address D. ROWE & CO., 629 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS! CANvassers!! Canvassers!!! wanted right away, and good pay for a capital story-paper. Address CHICAGO EXTRA, 193 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD AGENTS STILL wanted on the Reversible Door and Gate Spring. Try it, and judge whether it will pay or not. Call at 117 West Randolph-st., or send stamp for particulars. BOON, MILLS & CO., patentees and proprietors.

AGENTS WANTED—WE HAVE THE BEST selling article in America, and want an agent in every town, whom we can pay $5 to $10 a day. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. MERRILL & CO., 290 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE LITTLE Flirt, containing handkerchief, glove, fan and parasol flirtations, with the floral language of love. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. R. LANDON, Agent, 261 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Linington's Combination Needle Book and Portmonaie; one agent sells 36 in two hours; another, 21 in a day; another, 144 in less than a day; another, 6 in one house, &c., &c. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 92 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES SELDOM OFFERED. Weekly profits over $300. For particulars call at 584 Wabash-av., from 12 to 5 p. m. MR. WOHL.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED on a principal street. Stock and fixtures good and new. Trade good. On easy terms, at a sacrifice. Call on or address PHYSICIAN, 582 State-st.

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SALOON, CENTRALLY LOCATED; STOCK OF liquors and bar fixtures; lease extends 1½ years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 138 West Madison-st. D. HAVERTY.

THE SALOON AND LUNCH ROOM OPPOSITE the C. B. & Q. R. R. Passenger Depot corner of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., for sale, both together or separate—cheap.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, AT ALTON, FOR SALE at a great bargain. The only hotel in the city, and doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling out. C. P. HOLCOMBE, Proprietor.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500, ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER BUSIness, I will sell my half interest in a well-established real estate firm for $500, if taken immediately. Address O 27, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FRESH GROCERY STOCK, with fixtures, choice business corner, 3 years' lease; cheap rent; 4 rooms in rear of store. Will exchange for cottage and lot. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID FRUIT FARM, paying $2,000 to $3,000 a year. Also, a Farm near St. Louis, Mo. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND 4 YEARS' ground lease, also choice lot near Union Park for house and lot in choice location West Side. Will pay cash difference. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—300 ACRES, UNIMPROVED, at county seat; will make premium farm; will assume encumbrance. J. S. WOLFE, 138 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE; THE MOST complete and elegant in the city; real estate and cash, or cash and time. R 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LADY HAVING an elegant wardrobe and some good furniture wishes to exchange the same for suburban residence lots or cottage and lots. Address R 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE (140) acre improved farm, near Woodstock, worth $5,600 for house and lot in Chicago. Would assume incumbrance. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot near Division-st. and Milwaukee-av., for house near Union Park. Will assume incumbrance. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST where their money will return them 20 per cent or over per annum, can do so to a limited extent in a well established manufacturing company, the products being staple, and better than cash, as it can at all times be sold in quantities larger than the capacity of the works, at a large profit, to wholesale dealers. A few shares of stock, of $500 each, are offered at par, to increase facilities. For further information, call on WEBSTER & BAXTER, 82 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND STEAM MILL (engine of 40 horse power), or partner wanted with $4,000. Address V. PLU, St. Joseph, Mich.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF W. D. N. DAVIS WILL CALL or send his address to J. R. Graves, care Frank Sturges & Co., 269 and 271 West Harrison-st., will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—MATRIMONIAL—A YOUNG gentleman, wishing to marry, has determined to advertise for a wife. Must be accomplished, young, and handsome. Address WILLIAM, P. O. Box 24.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED—MRS. Margaret Davis was in this city before the fire. All information of her will be thankfully received by O 99, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MRS. MICHAEL HARTNETT, please call for letters at Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ALL those that have got pianos to repair it will be to their interest to send their pianos to the Chicago Piano Manufactory, where there is proper tools and material to repair them with, and proper man that understands piano-forte making, at 20 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

MARYLAND.

The Wharton Poisoning Trial—The Prisoner in Court.

Relation of the Case—An Innocent Woman—Science Comes to Her Rescue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 3.

I have been at Annapolis for three days. Mrs. Wharton is on trial there for poisoning General Ketchum, brother-in-law to the recently-relieved Paymaster General of the Army, Brice. I went down from Washington to Annapolis before daylight on Friday, and, arriving at what is called Annapolis Junction, found Mr. W. Prescott Smith, a celebrated railway official, escorting many ladies from Baltimore down to the old-fashioned State Capitol. Mr. Smith, I may say, passing, is a very remarkable instance of the modern Marylander, being a wit, a courtier, a first-class railroad-forwarder, and one of the most distinguished men produced in the war as a despatcher of troops and military provisions. Although the morning was cold, drizzly, and unfortunate, there were scores of visitors running down from Baltimore to Annapolis, to see what, in the jargon of modern journalism, is called the American Borgia.

TALKING OVER THE CRIME.

Now, there can be no such thing as an American Borgia. We have no corresponding dark traits of character. If any of us poison anybody, we poison upon the immediate impulse, to accomplish some one practicable criminal end. Therefore, when I heard the word Borgia named at Annapolis Junction, I felt some sense of contempt. On the train going down were two persons who, above all others, are responsible for the feeling against Mrs. Wharton,—Williams, the physician who prescribed for General Ketchum, giving him, among other things, yellow jessamine and chloral, and who, at the untimely result of his prescriptions, turned about and told the Baltimore authorities to arrest Mrs. Wharton and examine the contents of Ketchum's stomach. Williams is a rather small, attenuated man, between 35 and 40 years of age, beardless, pale, and not prepossessing, although apparently anxious to make friends, and put his side of this wonderful case in the best light before the public.

The other chap, Aiken, is called the professional dog-poisoner of Baltimore. He lives by chemistry. As Senator Tipton might have remarked, he has no visible means of occupation, except discovering poisons of all descriptions, and particularly poisons in the human stomach, by which somebody can be tried.

THREE DAYS IN ANNAPOLIS.

You must recollect that I am writing this letter after three days spent in Annapolis, and my prejudices were open out in the mere preface. I went down there with the notion shared, perhaps, by everybody in the country, nine-tenths of whom know no more about the case than I did, but fell into the current theory that, unless there was some great crime on hand, we had been swindled. That is Aiken,—that heavy-set, sleepy-looking, babyish-faced giant, who had Dr. Schoeppe convicted, in Pennsylvania, of poisoning with prussic acid, and who has figured in other murder-trials in the Middle States, and now bears down on Mrs. Wharton with his pride of science,—that old, sleepy-looking chap, with silver spectacles, and reddish wig, and broad, long face and chin, branching white beard and whiskers; how could he have discovered so much poison with that dull countenance.

It was soon apparent that the Williams-Aiken party were on what is called the qui vive for newspaper reporters. Very soon—the pretty girl at my side making it all the sweeter—I was at Annapolis, and, with my carpet-bag, reported myself at the Maryland Hotel, and, after a little while, dropped over to the Court-Room. The Court is a brick edifice, standing opposite a church,—this church occupying a circular site in the very heart of the town,—one of the several circles or plats in Annapolis, devoted to public edifices. Just as I was going into the Court-Room, a very common city cab, such as might have been worn out in Baltimore, drawn by two old horses worth $50 apiece, and driven by a slouchy old negro, stopped in front, and two closely-veiled figures descended.

"There," said a man to me, "is Mrs. Wharton and her daughter Nellie." Two more thoroughly veiled and mysterious figures never were seen in American landscapes. Both had attired themselves in that profoundness of black which makes the whole person a shrouded mystery. Each derives some respectability from the fine character of the male or female attendants with them. Sometimes you will see Colonel Brantz Meyer on hand,—a large, portly, stalwart, white-bearded, heavy man, of the very oldest American parentage and historical connections; again, Mr. Herman Williams, a quiet, unostentatious commercial gentleman; or, again, Mr. Stump, of Harford County, a handsome attorney of excellent repute, accompanying this unfortunate woman into the Court; and, when she sits down within the bar of the Court inclosure, she is flanked and supported in the rear by never less than half a dozen friends, who give her their undivided attention. If you are familiar with the history of Maryland, you will have read that, when Braddock made his march on Fort DuQuesne, he encountered Michael Cresap, or Cresap, a Maryland borderer, and a great hater of Penn's colony on the Delaware. He was an Indian trader, one of the pioneers of the "Indian Ring," and a contractor to furnish supplies to Braddock's army. He was of equal hospitality and obstinacy, and the Indians called him "The Big Spoon." He has been called also, as a peer and contemporary of Rob Roy McGregor, "The Maryland Rob Roy." Brantz Meyer is one of his descendants, a well-intoned, fine type of a Middle States' man.

THE COURT SCENE.

Passing into the little Court, one sees no crowd of villagers or notoriety-seekers. Passing, in the vestibule, some County offices, he sees, within, a good-sized Court-Room, which can accommodate, perhaps, 400 persons. The three Judges sit just opposite the door, against the wall; green curtains, taken from the State House, falling like drapery behind them. They are very decent and genteel Judges, all gray-haired; the central figure a man in the middle of life, with fine, effeminate eyes; the Judge on his right even more portly and stable-looking; and the Judge on the left, short, quiet, and discreet. These Judges are alleged to have behaved very handsomely, and yet to have been abused by certain local newspapers, which apprehended a deserved snub or slander when Mrs. Wharton shall be acquitted, for having made this wholly preposterous case against her. On the left of the Judges sit the jury, twelve as good-looking and respectable men as can be found in the United States. There is high respect paid, in the rural parts of Maryland, to the character of the juries; and it has been remarked on all sides that the jury is one of the best to look upon ever seen assembled. Immediately in front of the Judges sit the four attorneys for Mrs. Wharton,—Nevitt Steele, Thomas Hagner, and Stump: Steele is a keen, fiery sort of a man, between 50 and 60 years old, with a short knob of a nose, gray hair, and a severe, respectable face. He is said to be the best lawyer in Maryland, not excepting Reverdy Johnson, and he would not take this case for money so much as from conviction and professional pride. The Judges are afraid of this old man, although he is no bully.

Thomas is a beardless, middle-aged, white-haired person, noted in Maryland as a very efficient preparer of cases. Hagner belongs to Annapolis, and is a long-nosed, well-behaved, positive sort of chap, below the middle age. Stump is a thick-set man, from the country around Baltimore, well connected. All these persons believe that Mrs. Wharton is a badly-maligned woman.

There are but two lawyers for the prosecution, the Attorney General of the State, Syester,—of German descent, and a politician of gentle character, who lives in one of the western counties, and who has made his reputation by pleasing people, rather than convicting them. His associate, Revells, is a small, spare, agreeable man. Neither of them wishes to see public opinion gratified in the case of Mrs. Wharton, beyond making this trial interesting. I have been told, although for this statement I am not responsible, that the counsel for the prosecution hold Mrs. Wharton to be an innocent woman.

The Court-Room is neat, lighted with half a dozen windows, and upholstered with the old curtains and moldings of the State Room, which stands within pistol-shot of the Court. It was gratifying to me to find that the lawyers and Judges recognized THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, off in this quiet town by the tide-water, as readily as the New York daily papers, which come to them every day. The furniture of the Court-Room is all stained like oak. During the three days I was present, the light at the windows was agreeable early in the forenoons, and toward the close grew painful, and for the last hour and a half or two hours pained my eyes very much, and, from current testimony, was painful to witnesses, lawyers, Judges, and spectators; also, every day there appeared in the Court-Room about fifty good-looking Maryland ladies, who chose the Court to wear off the ennui of a rather sleepy Maryland town. It would do you good in Illinois, who belong to the fourth State of the Union in population, to see how these Marylanders provide for their Governor, who comes to the Court about every other day to look on, and take a seat among the spectators. He lives within 200 yards of the Court-Room, in a brick residence, covered with a Mansard roof, and ornamented with columns, and approached directly from the Capitol,—which stands almost beside it,—through a granite portico. The house cost $90,000, and is, without exception, the handsomest Governor's residence in the United States; and I think I may say that the State Capitol of Maryland is also the most tasteful in the country, although more than 100 years old.

OLD ANNAPOLIS.

This is the old Colonial Capital of Maryland, and the literature of the State clusters around it. It is the most compact town in this country. Twenty or thirty first-class houses, made of English brick, preside over it. These houses are surrounded, in some cases, by elaborate brick walls, many of them containing memorial slabs in marble; several show cornices of an elaborate sort; some are built with wings, in the style of town-houses of the nobility in London; others have stables in the rear. It was said to me by an old citizen:

"Sir, when I was a boy, there were six four-horse turnouts in this town; now there is hardly one cab."

I have been shown in Annapolis a house belonging to the family of Harewood, which cost, one century ago, $86,000; two or three years ago it sold for $5,600. You will hardly erect in Chicago a nobler house, considering the height of the staircases, the excellence of the material for joists and walls, and the good character of all the masonry and carpentry. This little city, which has only four policemen, all uniformed, subsists almost wholly upon the United States Naval School and the State Legislature. I met Congressman Farnsworth at Annapolis. He has a son in the Naval Academy, and runs down there frequently to see him. Annapolis town is not rectangular, like many Eastern cities; it is laid off with an intention to disclose its many public edifices—State Capitol, churches, State University, Court House, etc., and has two very fair hotels, called respectively the City Hotel and the Maryland Hotel. The railroad which leads to the town has been an unremunerative affair, and is now said to belong to two persons,—one of them the town-banker. A steamboat runs every day from Baltimore to Annapolis, on which the fare is 75 cents. Nothing seems to be squalid in this town, except its outskirts; and, unhappily, in these outskirts stands the jail of Mrs. Wharton.

THE JAIL.

This jail is made of brick, painted yellow, and is three stories high, with steep roof and tall gable, surrounded by a brick wall and a prison-yard. The alleged prisoner's cell is the best apartment in the jail,—a corner room with two windows. It is approached by a sort of private stairway, is carpeted with a red-figured ingrain carpet, and contains some cottage furniture, amongst which are a wardrobe, a dining-table, wash-stand, book-table, bureau; and on a small, stained mantel is an octagon clock, confronted by an air-tight sheet-iron stove. Meals are sent into the prison from the best restaurant in the town; and, by the way, the great Maryland dish, terrapin, is said to be better served here than in any one of the American cities. Mrs. Wharton's windows open out upon a series of vacant lots, and a cemetery full of monuments. In rainy weather, it must be a horrible vista for a woman brought up in good social life.

OPINION OF THE CASE.

Now, you will ask what I think of this trial. In brief: Mrs. Wharton never poisoned anybody. The entire case against her is circumstantial, helped on by gossip, grown malignant, abetted by mortified pride of science, and hurried on by unthinking public opinion.

A great deal is made in modern correspondence of what is called high social life. This woman is the victim of the assumption that she belonged to some superior stage of existence. The fact is, that her father was an old Pennsylvania manufacturer, who lived in some extravagance, and brought his family up under a better self-esteem than their neighbors. Mrs. Wharton, like many American women, exaggerated the value of social consideration, and she was successful in marrying a very respectable officer of the army, to whom she was a good wife, and to whom she brought several thousand dollars, perhaps not above thirty in all. Her marriage put her in relation with the stationary class of army officers. Her son was a worthless young chap, and, after his father's death, he became involved in his accounts, and would have been cashiered and sent to prison, but Mrs. Wharton, deferential to social life as always, took the means she had to pay his debts, and borrowed money from some of her intimate friends to meet his obligations. This youngster, Harry Wharton, feeling obligated to his mother, and aware that he had expended the patrimony of his sister, rushed off and insured his life for $40,000. Soon afterward he got on a spree, was seized with a fever,—the result of a long career of dissipation,—and died at home. The mother has refused to permit her lawyers to show up his case, and she, therefore, stands maligned by the apparently ugly pecuniary straits which resulted from saving her son from ignominy. The monstrous charge is brought against her that she poisoned this son to obtain the life insurance; and the life insurance companies, wishing to force her into a compromise, have permitted this mighty tide of calumny to rush on, and, perhaps, have abetted it. Harry Wharton's corpse was disinterred, and even old Aiken failed to find anything of poison in it. So expires this slander.

Next, there was a disease raging in Baltimore at the time of Ketchum's death, called by the doctors epidemic malignant purpuric fever. Dozens of deaths happened in that city from this disease. Some of the best physicians in the Middle States will take the stand about the time you receive this letter, and swear that Ketchum died of the said disease. Ketchum, while a careful business man, was by no means, according to accounts, the purest man socially. He was past the prime of life, fell sick at Mrs. Wharton's, and died suddenly. The physician called in by Mrs. Wharton was a nervous chap named Williams, who had a hobby in medicine, and that was to administer yellow jessamine and chloral as a sedative. Some other doctors regard yellow jessamine as too severe, and disapprove of it; but this only made Williams more in love with this recipe. When Ketchum died, Williams was seized with a panic, no doubt conscientious, and rushed off to the town authorities to claim that some servant of the house had poisoned his patient. About the time of Ketchum's death, a youngster named Van Ness had been seized at Mrs. Wharton's with gripes and colic, and his respectable family connections indulged in a good deal of idle gossip. The physician's suspicions were backed by these. The newspapers became possessed of the hints current, and sailed in on Mrs. Wharton. The contents of Ketchum's stomach were turned over to the old chemist Aiken for examination. Aiken seems never to take up a case of this sort but with an intention of finding poison somewhere. He lost no time in asserting that, in Ketchum's stomach, there was antimony,—antimony being the metal he was directed to find by Williams, the doctor. Aiken is a Professor in a nearly defunct institution called the Maryland University. When he swore that he had found antimony, the said institution backed up General Ketchum's prescribing physician, and made it a point of honor to support him. The social gads moving around Van Ness, who had married into what are called one of the best families of Baltimore,—the Carrolls, Ridgelys, &c.,—felt, also, a social responsibility; and thus this poor woman was met all round about with a network of circumstantial allegation bound to bring her to the gallows. Human nature, however, does not work in this way. There are balances, checks, and resistances to all powerful movements; and the medical fraternity of Baltimore, an honorable body of men, remembered that Dr. Williams has a penchant for figuring in poisoning trials. It seems that Aiken, several years ago, had testified in the case of Dr. Schoeppe, in Pennsylvania, producing an analysis of the stomach of Schoeppe's victim, and he swore that she died of prussic acid. As prussic acid exists in the human saliva, and in the human stomach, during the decomposition of animal matter, combined with a base, it was shrewdly suspected that Aiken's chemical tests had separated the base from the prussic acid, and proved as evidence of poisoning what really existed in the human system as a beneficent component. The medical fraternity, therefore, petitioned the Governor of Pennsylvania not to sign the death-warrant of Schoeppe, because the evidence was fraudulent on which he had been convicted. It was also remembered that, about two years ago, a young man was indicted for poisoning his uncle with arsenic, after having been guilty of an intrigue with his uncle's wife; and that Aiken, being called in, swore that he found some infinitesimal quantity of arsenic in the dead man's stomach. As he admitted a book called "Taylor on Jurisprudence" to be a true book, the lawyers for the prisoner acquitted their man by showing that the quantity of arsenic he developed was ridiculously small compared with the amount specified in said book as necessary to prove poisoning. In short, the most enlightened medical opinion in Baltimore and throughout the Middle States, stands committed to the belief that Aiken is not reliable; and, on examining his professional record in Baltimore, it is seen that he puffs articles of Bourbon whiskey and canned condiments with the same confidence that he finds poison in the human system, to the detriment of some accused person. Thus the question as to whether Mrs. Wharton is guilty of poisoning or no, has taken the offshoot of proving whether Aiken and his school of medicine have any respectability.

CONCLUSION.

I assume that there is scarcely a doubt of this woman's acquittal, and then the case, re-examined, will show the danger of the individual victim of public opinion when assailed by modern sensational appliances, chief of which is the cheap newspaper, that bloodhound of hyperbole. It is monstrous, also, that the female sex have, with such unanimity, borne down upon their sister; and that Commerce and Science have weighed a human life as nothing in the balance compared to their investment against it. To sustain his cherished prescription, a physician becomes prosecutor in chief. To support their post mortem and analysis, and vindicate their colleague, the chemist, a whole medical faculty bear down upon an aged woman's life, and, while the trial is proceeding, dig up Ketchum's body again and pore over it for confirmation of poison. The social ambition of Mrs. Wharton had nearly sent her to the gallows; for the persons who preyed upon her hospitality appear to have sought to discharge the obligation by having her convicted. It is more natural that the relatives of the deceased Ketchum, between whom and the defendant money quarrels exist, should have shown temper against her. But the hundred and one little points of suspicion which have made the fabric of imputation have fallen away from this edifice. The Borgia's series of crimes resolve to one man dying in her house, after three day's sickness, and one getting sick there and recovering; and the doctors say both had a natural disease. So the great public, swarming around their edifice of horror, see it drop piecemeal and show no contents, and they are naturally incensed at the poorness of the show, and will not forgive the object of it for performing so little. The trial teaches us that "Society," when its pursuit is made the absorbing object of existence, is a snare, and that it will turn and eat its favorites. It also reveals the credulity of human nature, and its susceptibility to believe the worst of its species, and to marshal all the points of association, real and apparent, to sustain an alluring theory of guilt.

GATH.

PERSONAL.

Lyman Humphrey and wife, of Bloomington, Conn., recently received the congratulations of their six sons and six daughters on the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day.

—Charles Barber, of Peterborough, N. H., has raised a turkey which weighed twenty-five pounds, dressed.

—The Saxty place at Wolcottville, Conn., was to have been disposed of Jan. 1 by lottery, 4,500 tickets having been sold. Leading citizens petitioned the State Attorney to put an injunction on the proceedings, but the managers talked of going ahead and taking the consequences.

—The Prince of Wales is said to have made a vow to let strong drink alone.

—Benjamin Lumbard, of Green Oak, Mich., the father of the well-known singers, will be 80 years old on the 10th of January. He is hale and hearty, reads without glasses, and, during the past year, earned over $300 by working at his trade of carpenter and joiner.

—An Indianapolis gentleman advertises as follows: "If the individual who is trying to wear a number eight hat on a number four head desires to recover his property he can find it where he obtained his morning shave."

—The oldest men in New Haven are Beriah Bradley, in his 98th year; Timothy Bishop, in his 95th year; Michael Reilly, in his 92d year; Charles Sharp, in his 92d year; Gerardus Baker, in his 91st year.

—The Hon. J. W. Latham, formerly Chaplain of the First Iowa Cavalry, died at Keosauqua, Jan. 1.

—General William Hyde Clark, of Dubuque, had a severe stroke of paralysis on Wednesday last.

—A Texas paper says: "We have been asked why we stopped publishing the list of marriage licenses issued by the Clerk. Because a great big stand-up-in-the-mud out there in the sand-hills said we published his daughter as married when she weren't, and that he would hit us on the head hard enough to knock our ankles out of joint. Is the explanation satisfactory?"

—Samuel Steddom, the last of the pioneers of Warren County, O., died, recently, in his 76th year. He came from South Carolina with his parents in 1804, and resided 67 years on the same farm.

—Colonel Robert C. Trigg, of the Fifty-fourth Virginia regiment, died in Montgomery County, Va., on Tuesday last.

—Colonel George B. Bingham and wife, of Milwaukee, celebrated their silver wedding on Friday evening.

—The colored lawyer, W. G. Winn, who was murdered in Chicot County, Ark., formerly worked in Saginaw City, Mich., as a journeyman barber. Two or three years since he left for Washington to enter upon the study of the law, and recently settled in Chicot County to carry on the practice.

—The Hannibal (Mo.) Times says:

Yesterday Colonel William Newland and family followed to the grave the remains of Addie Newland, making the fifth child buried since December, 1867. Below we give the list of sad bereavements which have followed each other so rapidly: Geo. W. Newland, born Dec 25, 1844; died Dec. 28, 1867. Harmon G. Newland, born Sept. 8, 1846; died March 1, 1868. Annie E. Newland, born Jan. 2, 1853; died March 25, 1868. John J. Newland, born November 30, 1849; died July 11, 1871. Addie Newland, born December 29, 1855; died December 27, 1871. It is seldom that so sad a list of mortality can be found in the records of a single family. These children are all buried in Big Creek cemetery, in Ralls County.

—John Van Fleet, one of the pioneers of the Maumee Valley, died in Maumee City, Jan. 3.

—J. P. Sanford, the Iowa traveller and lecturer, who has already made three trips to the Old World, will, on March 1, leave Des Moines on one of the longest continuous trips that one man has ever undertaken. Going to San Francisco, he will sail for Japan and make the tour of that kingdom; thence to China, Siam, Ceylon, Borneo, and Hindostan. He will take Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Palestine, Russia, Siberia, the far North, and all of Western Europe in his way.

—John P. McArdle, of Princeton, Ill., last week celebrated the 55th anniversary of his marriage. He was an editor 35 years ago.

A recent number of the Adrian (Mich.) Times contained the following unique marriage notice:

Robert, son of Jeremiah Westgate, of Raisin township, and Anna, daughter of S. D. Moore, of this city, having had an intimate acquaintance with each other for some years, and both being of an age to choose for themselves, and having come to a united judgment to be joined by the law of matrimony, the marriage element was present with them, accordingly, yesterday, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, and in the presence of their friends and relatives, and before a "legal" magistrate of this county, they made their joint profession, when the magistrate made a record of it, fulfilling the legal claim made for such occasions. And, accordingly, they assume the relation of husband and wife.

—A young gentleman from the rural districts called at the Indiana Executive Department, on Friday, and was received by Governor Baker in person, no one else being in the office at the time. After having been shown through the rooms and the several objects of interest explained to him, the young visitor prepared to take his leave. He expressed himself as much pleased with the visit and his reception, and as he was about to pass out of the door astounded the Governor by the inquiry: "What's the fee for the service?"

—The death of Dr. J. G. Kohl, a German scholar, was announced last spring, and soon after contradicted on his own authority; but a Boston paper last week put him into a curiously incorrect list of distinguished men who had died during the year, and papers all over the country have copied the list verbatim. Two or three other living men figure in the same list.

—A child living in Charlotte, Mich., has three great-grandmothers and two grandmothers—the mother being aged 30, and one of the great grandmothers 92. It is proposed to name the child after them all—Dorcas Sally Samantha Celista Susan.

—A Pittsfield (Mass.) woman makes her living by assessing regularly on the liquor dealers of the town $10 apiece. They pay it readily rather than stand a prosecution under Maine law.

—The Albany Journal says that "Forty boys, now pupils in the Free Academy, earn their own livelihood while they are pursuing their studies. Some of them rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to carry newspapers. Others are employed on afternoon papers and in other vocations."

—Mrs. Sarah K. Reynolds, a resident of Peoria, since 1836, died in that city on Thursday, aged 86 years.

—Letters from Mrs. Stone's Kalamazoo party of young lady tourists have been received, dated Dec. 13, from Marseilles, where the party were in port that day. They were all well, though tired after a twelve days' sea voyage. They had intended to land at Messina, Sicily, but the authorities would not allow them for fear of the cholera, though the health of the whole ship-load was excellent. The party were to proceed the next day toward Rome, where they undoubtedly were on Christmas Day.

—Judge Murray Morrison, of the Seventeenth Judicial District of California, died at Los Angeles Dec. 18. He crossed the plains in 1849, settling in Sacramento.

—The Omaha Bee says: Colonel Cumings and lady are making arrangements for a banquet and ball, complimentary for the Grand Duke Alexis and cortege. The recognition is tendered because Mrs. Cuming's father is a Russian by birth, and served as Commissioner for Russian and Polish Nobles, under the Emperor Nicholas, before he was exiled to this country through national troubles.

—Ellen Sanders Kimball, relict of the late Heber C. Kimball, died at Cottonwood, Utah, Nov. 27.

—Abram Thomas, formerly a resident of Red Wing, Minn., has lately sold the Canadian oil well, of which he was the owner, for $30,000.

—A letter from Salem, Oregon, to the Sacramento Union says of Joaquin Miller:

The new poet has left us lately to winter in Mexico, probably to study up some subject for composition in that undiscovered country. His ex-wife has lately appeared in Portland in the role of lecturer, and seems to have met with sufficient success to justify the expectation of her friends. The old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, applies to many besides the prophets, and probably includes the poets. Miller found many friends in Oregon, but he had been roughly criticised here, and few of our journals did him honor or even bestowed a just praise upon him. This may have arisen from two causes: One, that they knew of him in a more intimate sense than the rest of the world, and were a bit jealous of his fame; and second, that the editors did not have capacity of appreciation enough to really decide on his merit as a poet. Miller went modestly around and courted no fame; made few overtures of friendship, and scarce gave an opportunity for criticism either friendly or adverse.

—Boston has a number of rich men in disguise. One of the most poverty-stricken looking men, who searches the city for old paper, owns half a dozen brick buildings at the South End; an old apple-woman, of Kilby street, pays taxes on a $10,000 house; the foundation of the great fruit house of Draper & Co., was laid by selling domestic fruit on a street corner thirty years ago. The head waiter of the Parker House, Barrett, understands his business, or he would not be able to erect a handsome granite building, which he is doing. The same person has real estate in Cambridge, but continues to be hotel waiter, and is happy. There is also another character rich in disguise. He is a porter in one of the State street banks. At the close of business hours he is disguised in overalls and an old hat, and sweeps out and dusts down. During business hours he acts as messenger, thus drawing two salaries. He owns eight houses, and is worth $25,000.

—Colonel William H. Meyers, formerly of St. Peter, Minn., is now in the employ of the Prussian Government as civil engineer, in the construction of fortifications, near Kiel, in Holstein.

NEW YORK.

New Year's Day and Ladies' Day.

Beautiful Costumes—"The Toilette and Its Devotees."

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

has something the same effect upon our gay season that the bright little banner waving from our city cars in frost time has to the skating community. It is the sequel for immediate excitement; it says, plainly enough, "The ball is up;" the carnival is begun; no more quiet routines of receptions, dinners, and opera, but a whirl of visiting, a throng of grand entertainments, and balls innumerable.

As for the day itself, it was observed here very cordially. The weather was cloudy, even rainy at times; but that outward infelicity only served to precipitate the sunshine more radiantly within. The callers were in excellent humor; and the ladies, it is said, never looked so beautiful, or wore such charming costumes. One innovation there was upon the customary entertainment,—a quite general banishment of wines in favor of coffee and chocolate. The floral decorations were profuse.

LADIES' DAY.

Yesterday, the gentlemen, of course, were no longer visible, or, if visible, did but loom feebly above the horizon as objects of condolement. But no trace of this "immense fatigue" was perceptible in the feminine world. The ladies were flying all day from house to house,—not to much purpose,—certainly so far as actual greetings were concerned, but satisfactorily in the matter of cards, which nowadays are distributed illimitably, etiquette requiring that a separate card should be left for every member of the family, instead of a little turned-down corner. It was well worth a drive down Fifth avenue just to see the windows; they were so lovely with flowers. Hardly could a "Feast of Flora" have called forth richer illuminations of roses, carnations, violets, and callas, draped with waxen-leaved smilax, and capped with a burning rosette, or mounted upon flaming pyres of scarlet poinsettia.

COSTUMES.

It was a beautiful day, favorable for pretty costumes, which appeared chiefly in dark rich colors, with much fur and velvet.

Some brilliant dresses alighted from the carriages, such as rose-colored silk, en costume, with trimming of ostrich-feather border, and the bonnet to match,—worn by a much-admired brunette; and a pearl-gray Cashmere, literally strewn with embroidered flowers,—very becoming to one of the fairest of New York belles, who still dips her hair in champagne, notwithstanding the capricious glance of Fashion, now turns coldly away from blondes, and, pausing for a moment to give devotion to the rather rare "bronze-brown hair and blue eyes," veers unmistakably toward les brunes.

In spite of the effort made to introduce the demi-train in promenade costumes, the most elegant people still retain the short skirt; it appears also in latest dresses from Paris. The favorite mode of trimming it is with box-plaitings, or double box-plaitings, headed by two or three standing ruffles, or set on at intervals with bows.

In a very pretty promenade costume of mulberry-colored silk, the skirt was trimmed half a yard deep with narrow ruffles, alternately of velvet and silk. The overskirt was edged with leaves of passementerie, the shape of maple-leaves, and of a finger's length. The basque resumed, in waistcoat style, the silk and velvet ruffles.

This costume exemplifies one of the incidents of the present mode, which determines, as a rule, that the trimming of the underskirt should differ entirely, both in material and style, from that of the overskirt.

Another promenade dress, en costume, was of dark-green silk, bordered on basque and upperskirt with treble box-plaits, edged with satin, and so caught at the edges as to resemble rosettes. The underskirt was trimmed half a yard deep with bands of silk, enclosing a velvet cord, and bordered on each side with a ruffle,—these bands being put on longitudinally. The bonnet worn with this was of black velvet, in the now quite ordinary shape of a Phrygian helmet, with no color, excepting a quilling of pink velvet some three inches above the forehead, in effect of antique nimbus.

BALL-DRESSES.

In the way of ball-dresses, a much-admired novelty appeared among the many exquisite toilettes which, on Thursday night, graced the most elegant and brilliant entertainment of the season,—a ball given by Mrs. Belmont to celebrate the "coming of age" of her son Perry.

The ball-dress was of a silver-grey tint,—a soft corded silk, with almost the sheen of satin. It was trimmed with blonde lace; and festooned with strings of pearly shells such as are brought in necklaces from Venice. The rosettes were clasped with large spiral shells; indeed, shells of various sizes appeared in the trimming; but all, having their roughness removed by acid, were of the same lustrous pearl, tinged with the varied colors of the prism.

"THE TOILETTE AND ITS DEVOTEES."

Apropos of Fashion and of feminine beauty and adornment, an admirable chapter, entitled "The Toilette and its Devotees," appears in one of the January gift-books,—a new and much-extended edition of "Salad for the Solitary," published by DeWitt C. Lent. The volume contains twenty-five essays on popular subjects, composed of rare and choice quotations, rarely and choicely knit together by a dextrous original text.

This chapter on the Toilette has, among tributes paid by the poets to beauty, some piquant practical hints and clever bits of advice. By way of contrast, too, a few saucy slanders, such as the expression of Coleridge, "that the most happy marriage he could imagine, would be the union of a deaf man with a blind woman," and one or two unpardonable puns like—

> When Eve brought woe to all mankind,
> Old Adam called her wo-man;
> And when he found she woo'd so kind
> He then pronounced her woo-man.
> But now, with smiles and artful wiles,
> Their husbands' pockets trimmin',
> The women are so full of whims
> That people call them whim-men.

The following quotations are upon the subject of heightening beauty by adroit choice of dress:

Chevreul remarks: "Drapery of a lustreless white, such as cambric muslin, assorts well with a fresh complexion, of which it relieves the rose color; but it is unsuitable to complexions which have a disagreeable tint, because white always exalts all colors by raising their tone; consequently, it is unsuitable to those skins which, without having this disagreeable tint, very nearly approach it. Very light white draperies, such as point-lace, have an entirely different effect. Black draperies, lowering the tone of the colors with which they are in juxtaposition, whiten the skin; but, if the vermilion or rosy parts are, to a certain point, distant from the drapery, it will follow that, although lowered in tone, they appear, relatively to the white parts of the skin contiguous to this same drapery, redder than if the contiguity to the black did not exist."

A recent writer says he likes "flounces where they wave and flow, as in a very light material,—muslin, or gauze, or barege,—when a lady has no outline and no mass, but looks like a receding angel or a dissolving view;" but he does not like them in a rich material, where they flop, or in a stiff one, where they bristle, and where they break the flowing lines of the petticoat, and throw light and shade where you do not expect them to exist.

"The amply-folding robe cast around the harmonious form; the modest clasp and zone of the bosom; the braided hair, or the veiled head,—these were the fashions alike of the wife of a Phocion, and the mistress of an Alcibiades. A chastened taste ruled all their toilets; and, from that hour to this, the forms and modes of Greece have been those of the poet, the sculptor, and the painter."

A graceful anecdote illustrates the relative importance of dress: "Girard, the famous French painter, when very young, was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, then of the Council of Napoleon. The young painter was shabbily attired, and his reception was extremely cold; but Lanjuinais discovered in him such striking proofs of talent, good sense, and amiability, that, on Girard's rising to take leave, he rose too, and accompanied his visitor to the antechamber. The change was so striking that Girard could not avoid an expression of surprise. 'My young friend,' said Lanjuinais, anticipating the inquiry, 'we receive an unknown person according to his dress; we take leave of him according to his merit.'"

FANCHON.

Vaccination vs. Small-Pox.

WARSAW, Ill., Dec. 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Small-pox is already making progress in some of our large cities, and, from the indications, there seems to be sufficient grounds for anticipating an epidemic. The facility with which intercourse is continually occurring throughout the country furnishes millions of channels in which this filthy and dangerous disease may be transmitted. Not only our own persons, as we move in society, become subject to its baneful influence, but those at our hearthstone. Small-pox has been a terror to all nations from its earliest history; and medical records tell of its fearful ravages in past centuries. Almost entire communities and armies have been blotted out by its ravages. Previous to the introduction of vaccination, epidemics of small-pox were very common, coming almost yearly to take away thousands. But, since the days of Dr. Jenner, when vaccination was introduced, small-pox epidemics have become less frequent and destructive. Proof is not wanting to substantiate the good effects of vaccination. In England, his native land, some have been but about twelve epidemics in the past sixty years. This is mainly due to vaccination. In England, it is shown that, out of every 1,000 deaths from all causes in the half-century from 1750 to 1800, 96 died from small-pox. In the German States, during the same period, one of every 1,000 deaths from all causes, 66 were from small-pox; after vaccination came into practice, the deaths per 1,000 were reduced to a little less than 8. In England and Wales, vaccination has been for the most part voluntary, and oftentimes entirely neglected,—the mortality for every 1,000 being 22. In Ireland, where greater negligence exists, 49 out of every 1,000 deaths are from small-pox. In countries where vaccination is compulsory, we find the death-rate lowered; for instance, Sweden gives 27; the Rhenish Provinces, 4; Lower Austria, 6; Bohemia, 2; Lombardy, 2; Sweden, 2; and Bavaria, 4 deaths from small-pox in 1,000 deaths from all causes. The death-rate of those having been vaccinated and suffering from small-pox is estimated at from 1 to 2 per cent, and of the unvaccinated from 16 to 53 per cent. Improper vaccination is the cause of so great a mortality in those vaccinated. When vaccination is properly performed, the mortality is always less than half of one per cent. The best time for vaccination is in childhood, just previous to teething. The child should be well; otherwise the protective influence cannot be relied on. In 1,000 cases we find that the number of marks give the following results: When the individual said he had been vaccinated, with no scar or pit remaining, 23 per cent died; having one good cicatrix, 4½; having two good marks, 2½; three pits, 1½; and four good pits, ¾ of 1 per cent. Unvaccinated, thirty-six per cent.

In order that small-pox shall be eradicated, and the hopes of the famous discoverer be realized, it will be necessary to compel every child to be vaccinated by a competent physician. Let it be remembered that, if the first vaccination is improperly performed, the second is not so highly protective. Dr. Marston, of England, says: "Probably revaccination does not afford the same amount of protection that the first vaccination well performed does. The great object to aim at is to vaccinate well in infancy." This should be looked upon as the sheet-anchor; and, therefore, a careless vaccination should be deprecated at all times. By careless proceeding, the vaccination often takes effect badly, and will never afterward take effect properly, and the individual may take small-pox severely.

JOHN J. TAYLOR, M. D.

RAILROADS.

The railroad from Ellsworth to Machias, Me., if everybody is satisfied with its location, will be about 500 miles long, and more crooked than the Mississippi River. Every school district in Washington County expects the road to run through it.

—The Rockford Railroad commenced the new year by raising the salary of all employes $5 per month.

—Of the railroad now building between Dubuque and Clinton, Iowa, the Age, of the latter place, has the following to say in its last issue: "Right speedily comes the new railroad—the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque. From Dubuque down the river some twenty miles, the iron is laid and the cars running. As soon as the frost will allow, the graders will move in the spring, and ere midsummer Dubuque and Clinton will be connected by the iron rail."

—The Minneapolis Tribune of Friday says: "A company was organized in this city yesterday for building the St. Cloud & St. Peter Railway, and it was determined to commence work on the same early next season."

—Jan. 1, the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad passed under the Superintendency of Colonel E. D. Frost, who had for a long time previously occupied the post of Superintendent of the Southern Railroad Association. The entire route from New Orleans to Humboldt is now, therefore, under one management.

—DeGraff & Co. have commenced work on the bridge across the Minnesota River, on the line of the St. Peter & New Ulm Railroad. This bridge will be 2,700 feet long, and Colonel De Graff says they will have it completed by the 20th of February.

—A Quebec letter says the contract for building the Great North Shore Railway between Quebec and Montreal has been awarded to New York and Boston contractors. The work will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the entire road will be completed in two years. The North Shore Railway will be a part and parcel of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is said that the stock will be mostly taken by Americans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first street cars under the shadows of the Rocky Mountains commenced running in Denver on Saturday last.

—Foxes are very plenty in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania.

—Montreal distributes $5,000 annually at Christmas among its poor.

—Fayal oranges sell in Boston now for half what apples of equal weight will bring.

—The Scuppernong grape, from which the famous Carolina wine is made, is the most profitable in the world.

—The bottom has dropped out of New Jersey at a point on the Midland Road, near Snufftown. Whatever embanking or filling the contractors do in the day time disappears before the next morning. Ninety car-loads per day have gone down for several weeks now. There are suspicions of an underground railroad.

—There are but nine families in Gosport, N. H., and the debt of the town is $5,834.31.

—The London Times thinks three men-of-war could capture that city.

—A letter to the Lawrence Tribune says:

In your issue of Dec. 30, you have something to say about the oldest press in Kansas. Rev. Meeker, a missionary among the [illegible], brought a press to Kansas in 1833. [illegible] and published the Champion of Freedom at Prairie City in 1857. He afterwards printed the Neosho Valley Register on the same press at Burlington, Coffey County, and still afterward the Cottonwood Falls Banner was printed on the same press. The Cowley County Censor may have the same press. At all events, that press is the oldest in Kansas.

—The latest style of engagement rings are of sapphires or opals, surrounded with small and brilliant diamonds.

—A Connecticut woman refused to pay a dime for an 1872 almanac, because one for 1871 had been offered her for a cent.

—"There is scarcely a Republican in the entire South," says the New Orleans National Republican, "who does not favor universal amnesty."

—An election for State Treasurer takes place in Pennsylvania on the 16th inst.

—An iron steamship is en route from Liverpool to Philadelphia, to load with oysters for the first named port.

—Hon. E. A. Straw, the nominee of the Republicans for Governor of New Hampshire, is a native of Warner, in that State, and has just entered his 52d year. He had the benefit of one year's mathematical instruction at Andover, after which he was employed as assistant civil engineer on the Nashua & Lowell Railroad; subsequently, in the same capacity, by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of which, in 1851, he was appointed agent, in which office he has since remained. He has served five years in the Legislature as Representative from Manchester, represented the Senatorial District two years, and was President in the Senate one year.

—Krupp's great iron works at Essen, Germany, cover nearly eight square miles, and one and a half miles under cover. They furnish employment for 10,000 men, who do their work under a discipline as strict as that of the military service. Castings weighing forty tons have been made several times in these works, and ten and twelve-ton blocks are every-day sights. There are forty-nine hammers in the works, of which four or five are twenty-five tons, three or four fifteen tons, and a large number five and ten tons. The greatest of all the hammers is a wonder, and cost $500,000. Its foundations are 100 feet deep, consisting of three tiers,—the first constructed of solid masonry, the second of the heaviest and stoutest oaks to be found in all Germany, and the third of cylindrical segments of cast iron upon which the anvil block rests. The head of the hammer weighs fifty tons. Its face is of steel, and in making it, after the steel had been cast, and while it was molten, cast iron was poured into it from the back. Everything that belongs to it, and to the engine that operates it, is in duplicate and triplicate. Four steam cranes serve it, and these are each tested to bear two hundred tons, and are intended to bear forty-ton ingots, which are the largest cast. In 1866, sixty-one thousand tons of steel were turned out from these works.

Didn't Know Adam.

As Artemus Ward was once travelling in the cars, dreading to be bored, and feeling miserable, a man approached him, sat down and said:

"Did you hear the last thing on Horace Greeley?"

"Greeley? Greeley?" said Artemus. "Horace Greeley? Who is he?"

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said:

"George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England; do you think they will put him in a bastile?"

"Train? Train? George Francis Train?" said Artemus, solemnly. "I never heard of him."

This ignorance kept the man quiet for fifteen minutes; then he said:

"What do you think about General Grant's chances for the Presidency? Do you think they will run him?"

"Grant? Grant? hang it, man," said Artemus, "you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw."

The man was furious; he walked up the car, but at last came back and said:

"You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam?"

Artemus looked up and said: "What was his other name?"

Trial of a Communist Heroine.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

A heroine of the Commune, Madamoiselle Louise Michel, a schoolmistress, of high attainments and position, who had sixty pupils belonging to good families, who is 35 years old, and very handsome, has been tried by a Versailles court-martial as an accomplice in the acts of the Commune, as having personally fought in uniform, and as having written articles in the Cri du Peuple inciting to the assassination of the two Generals.

Her manner was simple, calm, modest, and unassuming; but she defied her Judges, saying that she respected the social revolution—she respected the Court more than the Committee of Pardons, which judged in secret. She stood face to face, she said, with avowed enemies, who she knew must condemn her. She admitted that she attended and took part in almost every council of the Commune, and declared that the Commune was honest and innocent, and had no thought of murder or arson. She would have shot the two Generals, Clement Thomas and Lecomte, with her own hand, had she seen them on the scene of action, but she repudiated as a dastardly deed their execution when they were prisoners. She had proposed fire as a strategical means of opposing the advance of the Versaillists. She had exhorted Ferre to invade the Assembly, and regretted that he had not done so. She meant two lives to be sacrificed at Versailles, those of M. Thiers and her own.

M. Marchand, the counsel assigned to her, declined to speak for the defence, by express order of the prisoner. She said: "All I ask of you is to send me to Satory. Shoot me there, and let me sleep by the side of my beloved Ferre. The Public Prosecutor is right; I have no place in this world, at a time when an ounce of lead is the portion of the lovers of liberty and right."

The President, Colonel Delaporte, stopped her harangue, and after a few minutes' deliberation, the Court sentenced her to imprisonment for life in a fortress.

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM F. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties holding claims against this company, whose their proofs of loss have not been accepted, or where they have not been presented for adjustment, are hereby notified that the offices of the company will be closed in this city on and after Jan. 15, 1872.

Jan. 5, 1872.

HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents, NO. 47 WABASH-AV.

Office rooms of the above company for rent; possession given immediately.

Republic Ins. Co.

I will buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents.

R. D. STILES, 334 Wabash-av.

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Of Chicago. Policies recovered in full. Parties who have settled at 25 cents can recover balance.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Garden City Ins. Co., and State of Chicago.

We will buy a limited number of Policies this week for cash.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Knickerbocker Insurance Co.

The adjourned meeting of the policy-holders of the above company will be held on Wednesday next, at half past 2 p. m. at 99 West Lake-st. in order to hear the report of the committee. All interested are invited to attend.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

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All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.

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We are prepared to take contracts and furnish all kinds of stone for building purposes and sidewalks from the celebrated Batavia quarries on the most favorable terms. An A No. 1 quality of lime also for sale. Apply to

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400,000 first class Brick for sale at Notre Dame. They can be loaded from the kiln to cars on the Michigan Central Railway. Apply to BRO. EDWARD, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,

Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,

have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.

A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale dealer in

Cheap Watches and Jewelry,

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E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

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Will open their new and extensive Retail Department,

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ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,

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Advances made on consignments of

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PERRY & MEEKER, Chicago Agents of the Co.

GENERAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Will open, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, a Branch Office, No. 8 "Central Union Building," Market-st., near corner of Madison.

O. W. BARRETT, Agent.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held in Standard Hall, Wednesday, at 3 p. m., when the question of location will be considered.

CHAS. M. HOWE, Sec.

Abstracts of Title.

The undersigned have united their interests in the business of making examinations of titles to lands in Cook County.

Orders for searches can, for the present, be left at 301 Wabash-av., with Messrs. Shortall & Hoard, or at 269 and 270 West Randolph-st., with Messrs. Jones & Sellers, and Chase, Bros. & Co.

JONES & SELLERS, CHASE, BROS. & CO., SHORTALL & HOARD.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1871.

OFFICES OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.

Merchants, Bankers or Manufacturers wishing to subscribe for our forthcoming volume of Reference Book, will be furnished with all particulars by calling or writing to our office, 893 Wabash-av.

R. G. DUN & CO.

GEO. W. BROOK, Manager.

Reopened.

The old firm of J. F. & J. E. WHITE will open this week a good assortment of WOODEN and WILLOW WARE, etc., at 46 West Randolph-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 12, Central Union Building, corner Market and Madison-sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have established a tea store at

114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.

All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,

141 Centre-st., New York,

BUILDERS IN IRON.

Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago.

169 WABASH-AV.

MACHINERY.

STAR FOUNDRY.

217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engines, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Sash Weights, Railings and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.

G. M. C. BRACKETT.

TRANSPORTATION.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH'N RAILWAY CO.

Together with the LINES running over it, are now giving good despatch to freight, both East and West bound, and have largely increased facilities for transporting property between Chicago and all Eastern points.

General Office and Freight Depot, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Contracting Agent's Office, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Red Line Transit Co.

Offices, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av., and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

South Shore Line.

Office, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Empire Line.

Office, No. 198 Pacific-av.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

W. D. GIBSON, Manager.

14 North Canal-st.,

Formerly 180 Lake-st.

Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. R. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Musical Treasure.

1,500 COPIES SOLD IN ONE WEEK.

This attractive Collection, just published, contains the CREAM of all the VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC brought out within the last two years. Full of Songs, Duets, Quartettes, Rondos, Polkas, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Galops, Marches, Four-Hand Pieces, etc., all of the best quality.

Music fitted for Pianoforte or Reed Organ.

Price, Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Full Gilt, $4.00.

A Capital Song! NELL THE VILLAGE PRIDE. Morris. 40 cents.

All who wish to go to an ORGAN SCHOOL are advised to apply to that excellent teacher, MR. GEO. F. ROOT, whose brilliant reputation fire cannot burn, and whose

ROOT'S SCHOOL for the CABINET ORGAN

is one of the very best books that can be devised for learners of Reed Instruments. Already well-known, and has an extensive sale. Price, $2.50.

A Popular Piece! IF EVER I CEASE TO LOVE. Waltz. Knight. 30 cents.

The above books and pieces, mailed, post free, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

POPE'S MALT EXTRACT.

The most nutritious and palatable beverage known. It is healing for the chest, invigorating the appetite, and not intoxicating.

CHARLES POPE, Manufacturer.

DEPOT—H. Talbert, 128 West Randolph-st.

TO BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS.

We can furnish mortar of best quality, in quantities to suit purchasers, delivered in any part of the city.

J. N. SMART & CO.,

Dealers in Port Byron Lime, and Brick Commission Merchants, 248 Monroe-st.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, in uniform, will be given away to all persons calling for it at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

114 West Washington-st.

German Black Lead,

In port and to arrive. 500 casks Double Hammer Arabia Brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth-st., New York.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

Established 1840.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must contain a stipulation, in writing, that the Government may accept the proposal at any time on or before the 1st day of April next. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

VESSELS AND TUGS FOR SALE.

The barks Golden West, Kate Darly, Magra, and Sunrise, all first-class business vessels, and in tip top order. Also, the tugs Prindiville, Oriole, Union, and Tom Brown, all first class tugs and in excellent order. Apply to

R. PRINDIVILLE.

TO PRINTERS.

For sale on very favorable terms, all the fixtures of a well-appointed weekly newspaper, consisting of newspaper and job type, nearly new, engine and boiler in good order, and all the furniture necessary to publish a first-class weekly newspaper. Will sell at a bargain if applied for at once. Address S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State-st., Boston, Mass.

TO TANNERS.

FOR SALE—300 cords Hemlock Bark. Also, lease of ground and tannery building, with fixtures for tanning and wood drying, on North Branch. E. B. CLARK, at Elston's Wood and Coal Yard, foot of Grove-st., North Branch.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Geo. A. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, a "special" partner of the firm of Johnson & Abbey, Chicago, Ill., and Abbey & Johnson, of Akron, Ohio, has withdrawn his capital and business connection with said firms by mutual consent. The business will be continued in the same name as heretofore, who will settle the business of the late firms.

JAS. D. JOHNSON, G. N. ABBEY, General Partners.
GEO. A. BAKER, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Messrs. Hampson & O'Neill, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

[illegible]

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1872. JOHN O'NEILL.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Eldridge-court—First floor and basement of new building, finished in best manner; possession immediate. Apply to

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 Wabash-av.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

The report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois, which we publish this morning, is a very thoughtful, interesting, and painstaking document.

We shall confine ourselves, for the present, to a brief recital of the principal facts and conclusions which they have reached.

The Commissioners received their appointments in the 1st of July last. They met and organized on the 1st of August, and immediately set about procuring the necessary information to enable them to enforce the new railway law, or to ascertain in what respects it was not susceptible of enforcement. This information is still imperfect in some respects (necessarily so when we consider the shortness of the time within which it was collected and compiled), but is nevertheless extremely valuable. Illinois, the Commissioners tell us, has now more miles of railway than any other State in the Union. On the 1st of December last there were 5,400 miles in operation and 1,708 in process of construction. The roads in process of construction, it is shown, are being built with the proceeds of town and county subscriptions and first mortgage bonds, without *bona fide* stock,—the stock being a gratuity to the projectors of the road. This process of watering stock before it is issued is not confined to Illinois, but prevails extensively all over the West. The viciousness of the system and its ill effects upon the community are properly commented on by the Commissioners.

The condition of the older roads of the State is pronounced to be excellent. The officers of these roads generally deny the right of the State to regulate their charges for the transportation of persons and property, or their method of fixing and changing them. Toward the conclusion of the report the Commissioners discuss this subject at some length. While admitting that there are grave practical difficulties in the way of regulating such charges by statute, and that they cannot be regulated with advantage by any State in the cases of roads traversing two or more States, they express the opinion that the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Dartmouth College and other similar cases, denying the right of the State to control its own corporations, are liable to be reversed. At all events, the law under which they act leaves them no option but to prosecute for violations in every case where it is made their duty to do so. The existing law, however, makes the party injured by alleged excessive charges the prosecutor of the railways, and only authorizes the Commissioners to act in cases where the individual brings his complaint and proofs to them in due form. Only one such complaint has been actually brought before them, and in this case they instituted legal proceedings against the offending railway in the Circuit Court of McLean County. They remark, incidentally, that the extreme penalty of forfeiture of franchise could not be enforced without inflicting far greater harm on the public than the original injury complained of, as it would involve the stoppage of all trains for an indefinite time,—there being no means of conferring the forfeited franchise upon any other corporation, or of operating the road by State machinery.

The Commissioners find that the principal complaint against railway management relates to what are known as discriminating rates, whereby a higher charge is made between two given points than between other points of the same or greater distance, on the same road. The effect of this is to make some places prosperous at the expense of others. To prohibit such discriminations is of more importance, they think, than to regulate charges. They believe that this is clearly within the power of the State, and that no means should be omitted to enforce the provisions of law in that behalf.

The warehouse law, or laws, have been found to work well. They have been generally complied with by warehousemen, and the grain trade of Chicago for the season has been unprecedentedly large,—the amount of grain inspected from Aug. 7 to Nov. 1 having been nearly twice as large as during the previous year, notwithstanding the great fire.

THE INCOME TAX.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Monday seemed to indicate a majority against the repeal of the income tax. This vote requires some explanation. That the income tax ought to have been repealed long ago, is unquestionably true. It is oppressive, especially upon honesty. It falls with heaviest force upon men who are too conscientious to make false returns to the Assessor. But the income tax is part of the present system of taxation. There is a large annual surplus of revenue, a surplus far exceeding even Mr. Boutwell's demands for the annual payment of the debt. A reduction of taxation is unavoidable; it must take place; and there is a variety of schemes for putting that reduction in operation. We have three kinds of taxation: 1. Internal, or excise, taxation on whiskey, tobacco, fermented liquors, stamps, gas, and income, from banks and individuals. All this tax, less the cost of collection, is paid into the Treasury as revenue. 2. The tax on tea, coffee, foreign sugars, and a few other articles, the whole of which, less the cost of collection, is paid into the Treasury as revenue. In the fiscal year ending June, 1871, there were collected and paid into the Treasury, from these two sources of revenue, the following sums:

Internal revenue	$143,098,154
Miscellaneous sources, including lands	33,955,382
Tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses	52,964,180
Total	$230,017,716

This sum of tax was all paid into the Treasury, less only the cost of collection. The entire revenues of the Government for the year were $383,323,945. The remainder of the revenue, $153,000,000, was collected from the third class of taxes, in which, under a rate of tax ranging from 50 to 150 per cent, the Government imposes an enormous tax, of which it receives only one dollar for each five or six paid by the people.

Assuming that the tax is to be reduced $50,000,000, the question becomes important, where shall the reduction be made. To repeal the duty on tea, coffee, or sugar, would reduce the revenue $53,000,000, and taxation to that same sum. While to repeal the tax on pig iron, and salt, and coal would reduce the revenue in the precise sum of $3,174,250, but would reduce the tax now paid by the people on those articles to the amount of $25,000,000. A repeal of the duties on steel rails would involve a loss of revenue of less than half a million of dollars, but would reduce the tax now paid by the people five millions of dollars. The tax on lumber is a very oppressive one, amounting, perhaps, to $30,000,000 a year, yet the Government only receives $1,500,000 annually from the tax. The tax on leather paid every year reaches $15,000,000, of which the Government gets one-third only. The tax collected on woollen shawls and blankets amounts annually to $20,000,000, of which the Government receives less than $25,000; while, of the $25,000,000 tax collected on carpets, less than $3,500,000 are paid into the Treasury. The income tax yielded, at the reduced rates and enlarged exemption last year, $19,000,000. To repeal that tax would reduce taxation and revenue in precisely that sum, while to repeal the tax on coal, salt, pig iron, and lumber would reduce taxation $50,000,000, with a loss of only $4,700,000 of revenue. The question is, whether it would not be better to get rid of $50,000,000 of taxation, which only produces $4,700,000 revenue, than to repeal the income tax, which is only equal to $19,000,000, but which is all revenue. In the one case, we get rid of enormous taxation with a small loss of revenue; in the other, we get rid of revenue, and leave the bulk of the taxation untouched.

Perhaps the best course for Congress to take is to adhere resolutely to every tax that is purely revenue, until such time as the other taxes, far more oppressive, but which produce, comparatively, little revenue, have been repealed. The income tax expires by limitation one year hence.

THE LAMENT OF TWEED AND GOULD.

The modern sensation drama is marked by a skilful admixture of high tragedy and low comedy. The circumstances surrounding the death of Fisk satisfy these conditions, and make of it a drama sufficiently sensational to suit the most morbid taste. The strife for the mistress, culminating in the pistol-shot from the hand of the assassin, forms the tragic element, and now enter the comedians, Tweed and Gould, Tweed cast to the low and Gould to the high comedy part. Tweed is true to himself in his acting. Experience has been his master. He was the Fisk of political intrigue and chicanery and municipal robbery. When the great Sachem of Tammany put on his war-paint and feathers, brandished the tomahawk and sounded the war-whoop, the city treasury bled at every pore. Great warrior that he was, however, it was not destined that he should die in harness. He was captured alive, and, in Indian fashion, his captors stripped him of his jackdaw plumes and stolen spoils, one by one, and turned him out to the tender mercies of the world with nothing but a Senatorial toga to cover him. No wonder that he speaks feelingly. No wonder that he sees in Fisk's death the loss of another of those "splendid men," "generous as the day" (with other people's money), "always giving some poor fellow work"—whom he wished to use. No wonder that he thinks Fisk is "an immense loss to New York." If Tweed had been shot, Fisk would undoubtedly have chanted the same death-song over the Boss. There is no man so base as not to find a justifier. When Bill Poole died, his shoulder-hitting friends met and passed resolutions, questioning the policy of Divine Providence in removing such a bright ornament from society. Bereft of all sympathy in his own fallen condition, Tweed's unctuous sympathy oozes out at every pore as he sees his lovely companions going one by one, and himself left blooming alone. He is, undoubtedly, sincere in his grief, and mourns, as one who will not be comforted, at the decadence of that long line of princely fellows who lived on public plunder, and were so generous in lavishing it on Opera Houses, and seraglios, and Legislatures. In the midst of this remarkable outburst of grief, it is consoling to feel that what is Tweed's loss is New York's gain. When Fisk Junior was shot, another prop was knocked from under Tweed. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*

And now comes Jay Gould, the Chadband of the drama. Tweed was violent in his grief, even to the extent of profanity; but Jay Gould mourns mildly, and assumes the high moral air. Mark Antony was not more poignant over the dead body of Cæsar. Jay Gould's sorrow reaches into the future. He has made the discovery that Fisk was a changed man, and that, if he had lived some time longer, a great moral reform would have been accomplished in his case. True, no one else had discovered this, and the last acts of his life, which were overtures to Mansfield to replace him in his old relations to her, do not evidence that kind of change which most people call reformation. Granting the possibility of the *denouement*, with which neither Stokes nor any one else was acquainted; granting that the late Fisk Junior was about to commence the new year with the best of resolutions, and was about to live a life of decency and honesty, it is only a waste of grief for Jay Gould to mourn over it, for Fisk Junior is now past the possibility of earthly improvement. The next best thing, therefore, that Jay Gould can do, is to take the lesson to himself; to mourn no longer over the lost opportunities of Fisk Junior, but to resolve to be "a changed man" himself, before it is forever too late.

In the meantime, neither Tweed's boisterous and profane wailings, nor Jay Gould's didactic grief, are of any avail. Fisk Junior is gone, to use his own favorite phrase, "where the woodbine twineth." It will be the part of common prudence now, both for present success and future salvation, for all of his class to heed the lesson which his death teaches; so that, when their time comes, they may not have to depend for sympathy upon persons under indictment.

In the class of reports and counter-reports from the seat of war in Louisiana, it is difficult to determine the right and wrong of the case. The New Orleans press seems to be bound up, body and soul, in one or the other of the parties, and teems with denunciations of Carterites and eulogies of Warmothites, or *vice versa*. We have yet to see a candid review of the situation. Praise and blame are lavished indiscriminately. The *Times*, after a column of vituperation of the "diabolical devices" of the "desperate adventurers," "cormorants," "perjurers," and their "bribe-bought allies," who are at least in their places in the House, notices approvingly the "jovial crew of the Wilderness." The Wilderness is a United States revenue cutter, and its "jovial crew" consists of Senators who are serving the State by cruising up and down the Mississippi, and overhauling steamboats in order to swell their number, and, by keeping the Senate without a quorum, are keeping the whole business of the State at a dead-lock. In other States, members of the Legislature oppose iniquitous schemes by their voices and votes in the sessions; in Louisiana, they have developed a new political system, which yet seems to be founded on the old adage, that

> He who fights and runs away
> Will live to fight another day.

The constituents of these Senatorial vagabonds should remember the rules of war in regard to deserters, and see to it that this desertion is punished by political death.

The journals opposed to the Civil Service reform are industriously passing through their columns a pleasing fiction in regard to a venerable Government pensioner, who was born amid the stirring scenes of the Revolution, devoted his young manhood to his country's cause in 1812, waved the starry flag of freedom all over Mexico, and sent all his relations to the late conflict. As the story runs, the aged patriot, in order to aid the country and himself, had applied for a clerkship at Washington. To him came a miscreant, and examined him for his qualifications for the post. As he didn't know anything, he didn't get the place. Hence, the manifest injustice and absurdity of the Civil Service reform are but too evident.

The annual excitement about intoxication among women is just beginning again. This year it is backed up by some startling statistics contained in a pamphlet on the subject, published by the Appletons. This states that in New York City, during the last ten years, there have been 132,103 persons committed to the city prisons for intoxication alone. From the City Inspector's report, it appears that 65,674 of the number were women. Worse than this is the fact that, in 1865, out of 18,518 committed for that offence, 11,392 were women. This is a bad showing, and Tweed's famous question, "What are you going to do about it?" is, in this case, of especial force. Prohibitory laws have been tried, and found wanting. Education and temperance societies alone will stay the evil in either sex.

The New York *Evening Post* calls for a constitutional amendment, in that State, to provide against any appropriation of the public funds to sectarian schools. During the last five years the amounts thus appropriated have been as follows: 1867, $194,000; 1868, $147,000; 1869, $421,000; 1870, $125,000; 1871, $676,000; total in five years, $1,531,000. Of this amount, $351,000 were given for charitable schools not professedly sectarian. Nearly all the remainder went to Roman Catholic institutions. These $2,000,000 are, in all probability, exclusive of the amount practically given by remitting taxes, etc., during the same time. This legislative generosity with the people's money ought certainly to be stopped, and the only sure method is by a constitutional amendment absolutely prohibiting it.

Every rural periodical has a standing dissertation on the benefits of advertising. It seems, however, that it has its disadvantages. In Staunton, Va., a firm published an advertisement, in which some reference was made to the Polish nation. A zealous native of the "murdered kingdom" took offence thereat, and demanded an explanation from the senior member of the firm. An altercation ensued; the injured Pole resorted to fisticuffs, and the irate advertiser to pistols. His printed words were, however, more deadly than his revolvers, for the patriot came out of the encounter wholly unharmed. The matter ended in both parties to the affray being bound over to keep the peace.

RAILROADS & WAREHOUSES.

First Annual Report of the Railway and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois.

Classification and Condition of Our Railways.

Construction of New Railways—Defects in Present Railway Laws.

The Powers and Limits of Railway Legislation.

Reports of the Chief Grain Inspector and Warehouse Registrar.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois:

In compliance with the act establishing a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, approved April 13, 1871, in force July 1, 1871, which makes it the duty of the Commissioners to report to the Governor their doings for the preceding year, on or before the 1st day of December, in each year, the undersigned Commissioners beg leave to present to you the following report:

ORGANIZATION AND ACTION OF THE BOARD.

The law having gone into operation on the 1st of July last, the Commissioners received their commissions, and were qualified by the 8th of July last, when they met at Springfield, and organized by the election of Gustavus Koerner, Chairman, and J. H. Raymond, Secretary, and by adopting rules and regulations for the transaction of business; appointed regular monthly meetings the first Tuesday of each month; and also provided an office, stationery, and furniture. A circular letter was addressed to all the railroad corporations doing business in this State, informing them of the organization of the Board, directing their attention to the constitution and the laws, as far as they have a bearing upon such corporations, and requesting them to report fully by the 1st of September, 1871, as provided by the sixth section of the act creating this Board.

For the purpose of obtaining a proper classification of the said railroads, as contemplated by the act establishing a reasonable maximum of charges for the transportation of passengers, in force July 1, 1871, the companies were requested to make a special return to the Board, on or before the 1st of August, 1871, showing the gross amount of their last annual earnings, viz.: from the 1st day of July, 1870, to the 1st day of July, 1871, and also the total length of road operated by them on which said earnings were made.

The Commissioners beg leave to refer to said circular, which is made part of this report, and which was issued on the 13th of last July. By the first of August, 1871, this special report as to the number of miles within the State, and gross earnings per mile, has been received but from one railroad company.

The principal railroad companies in this State, however, by their representatives, appeared before the Board, at its session in August, and gave their reasons why they had not completed their preliminary reports within the time mentioned in the circular. The correspondence in regard to that matter, and also, as to certain suggestions made by the representatives of the railroads, having reference to the contesting of some parts of the various laws lately passed relating to the operation and business of railroads, will be found in the appendix.

At the September session of the Board, many reports had been received, but several of them were imperfect, and were returned for amendments; and it was not until its session in October, that nearly all the railroad corporations had made their returns, and that a classification could be ascertained such as the law requires. A list of the reports, with date of reception, filing, etc., will be found in this report.

These reports must prove interesting in the highest degree to our people, as the railroad interest is by far the greatest now in the State, involving nearly every other one. If this Board should succeed in nothing else than in furnishing the public with accurate and reliable information as to the operation of the large moneyed power embodied in the railroad interest, so as to indicate means of protection against its encroachments, it will have performed a very important and useful function of a considerate government.

It will be perceived, upon examination of these various reports, that, with few exceptions, they are still more or less imperfect. The form of the returns, as given by the act creating this Board, is plain enough; but when it is considered that almost every corporation has a form and method peculiar to itself in making entries and keeping accounts, aggregating items which are separated in one instance, while, in another, separating other items which are aggregated in the legislative form; that many of the present corporations are the result of numerous transmutations by legislative, judicial, and voluntary action (consolidation), so as to make it almost impossible for them to give information as to who were the original subscribers of stock, by whom its capital was paid in, how much was paid in cash, etc., etc.; that many of the roads were completed only a short time before the law went into force, and that several of them are only partly constructed, while others are controlled by lessees merely,—the defects in the returns can be readily accounted for. One of the principal difficulties arises from the fact that many of the roads in this State are only links of what may be called national lines, which lines, while forming but one corporation, are chartered in different States, and are managed and their accounts kept without reference to State boundaries. Under our present laws, it becomes a very important question, with a view to classification, to know the amount of gross earnings of the roads *within* the State; and, inasmuch as many of the roads do not keep separate accounts in each State, only an approximate estimate of such earnings could be obtained in some instances. It appears, from the reports of similar Boards in other States, that the difficulty in getting complete reports was experienced, even in a greater degree and for a greater length of time, than by this Board; and it may be said that this Board has succeeded, by continued suggestions and instructions, in obtaining more perfect returns than could have been expected within so brief a period after the adoption of the system.

PASSENGER FARES.

The classification arrived at from the returns of the gross earnings and the length of railroads in this State was notified to each company, and publicity through the newspapers was given of such classification. From present information, the Board believes the fare has not been regulated according to the classification obtained by those roads which were thrown into the first two classes, necessitating a reduction of passenger fare if the law is obeyed. The act in question gives *to the party aggrieved* a penal action for the recovery of $200. Some actions have been instituted by private persons against some of the corporations, for overcharging, but the Board is not advised of the result.

Under the law, as it now stands, the action to enforce penalties for its violation is given to the party aggrieved, *exclusively*, and this Board does not seem to possess any authority to institute actions to recover penalties for the violation of that law, nor has it any control over actions instituted by private individuals. In this respect the law would seem to be defective, since it throws upon individuals the burden of enforcing the general policy of the State with reference to railroad charges.

The act further provides, in order to enforce the law, that if a final judgment shall be recovered a *fifth time* against any defaulting corporation under the provision of the act it shall work a forfeiture of its franchises, and it is made the duty of the respective Circuit Attorneys to proceed for such forfeiture by information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. It is needless to say that no occasion has thus far arisen to give room for any such proceedings under the "passenger fare act." It is very true that the act appointing this Commission contains a general provision that they shall prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, all corporations or persons guilty of violating any laws of this State now in force, or which shall be hereafter in force, concerning railroads and warehouses, but as the mode and manner of prosecution, except in some specific cases—as for instance, when those corporations refuse to make returns—is not indicated, the Board have not found it practicable to commence any official proceedings for a violation of the "passenger fare act." They have corresponded with the Attorney General of the State, at an early period, in regard to their power to prosecute, and on other points, and they beg leave to refer to this correspondence, which is appended.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

It appears, from the very reports of most of the railroad corporations, that the act to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates for the transportation of freight, is systematically violated, inasmuch as higher rates are charged from local than from competing or terminal points. Many complaints have been received on that head. In every instance have we turned the person complaining to the provision of that law which gives an action for a penalty of $1,000 *to the party aggrieved*, but they have steadily declined to prosecute, giving, as a reason, that they did not want to give offence to the companies, who had it in their power to deny them accommodations when most wanted, and could injure them in their business much more than the recovery of many penalties would benefit them. When required to give us an authentic statement of the cause of complaint, verified by affidavit, so that we might proceed under the fifth section of the act which enacts that proceedings for a forfeiture of the charter may be instituted upon any violation of its provisions, they failed to do so with one exception, hereafter to be mentioned.

Information having reached the Commissioners that the provisions of the section quoted had been violated by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and satisfactory evidence of such violation having been placed in their hands, they have instituted proceedings under the provisions of said Section 5. They have instructed J. H. Rowell, State's Attorney for McLean County, in which such violations were committed, to apply to the Circuit Court of that county for leave to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to declare the charter of that company forfeited. These proceedings have been but recently instituted, but the prosecution will be pressed with vigor at the earliest day practicable.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Board, or its members, since their appointment, have pretty extensively travelled over the State, and have noted manifest violations of some of the few police laws heretofore existing in regard to the railroads in this State, either found in the general statutes, or in some of the charters themselves. They have in every instance notified the respective corporations of cases of neglect, and they have received promises at least of a stricter compliance with such police regulations. Finding, particularly, that many highway crossings were unsafe, they have especially directed the attention of the railroad companies to this subject, and in order to procure a general and strict enforcement of the law of 1869, for the protection of the lives and property of persons at railroad crossings, they have issued a circular to all the County Surveyors, which, judging by the many replies that have been received, seems to have enlisted their attention. The law itself is too complicated and partly impracticable, and would seem to need amendment. It is to be remarked that this State has more miles of railroad actually constructed than any other State in the Union, and that a personal and critical inspection on the part of the Board of all the roads, with a view to their condition in detail, as regards their construction, connected with the safety of the lives and property of the community, is a physical impossibility, even if every member of the Board were supposed to have the requisite technical knowledge, and it may be necessary, if the law contemplates such critical examination, to authorize the Board to employ competent experts to make special inspection of the condition of any railroad where, in the judgment of the Board, the safety of the public requires it.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Information has been received, however, from various parts of the State, that the very existence of a supervising board, such as this is, has had beneficial effects, and that more care and vigilance are being employed in the management of this all important interest.

The Commissioners call attention to the communication from their Secretary, James H. Raymond, as to the expenditures, etc., etc., of the office, and to the recommendation therein contained. A slight increase of the appropriations for incidental expenses, as recommended by him, would enable the Board to provide better for the safety of the records and papers in the office, and place it upon something of the same footing as the other offices of the State Government. The zeal and unremitting attention of Mr. Raymond, at the office of this Board in Springfield, have produced results valuable to the State and creditable to himself.

The Board was gratified to see, in the last message of your Excellency to the present session of the Legislature, an allusion to the subject of compensation for professional services in enforcing the laws regulating railroads and warehouses in this State, and cannot but add their testimony as to the expediency of such a provision.

The experience of the Board has already shown the importance of authority being vested in some suitable department of the government to employ professional aid, which possesses the special and peculiar knowledge requisite for the proper prosecution of cases growing out of those laws. They would, therefore, suggest that authority should be conferred upon this Board to employ, with the approval of the Governor, such counsel as they may think necessary to aid the Circuit Attorneys in such prosecutions.

CONDITION OF THE OLDER RAILROADS IN OPERATION.

The general character and condition of the roads in this State, which have been for some time in operation, will compare favorably with that of roads in any of the Western States. The past season has been unusually suited to the keeping of railroads in repair, and the roads in this State may be said to be, on the whole, in good order, according to the standard in that respect in the United States. But few of the roads are, as yet, thoroughly ballasted; this is occasioned by the scarcity of suitable material for the purpose along the lines of road. The work of ballasting is, for that reason, more expensive, and necessarily requires longer time than it would if the material was found at frequent intervals, so as to require but a short haul for its distribution.

The capacity of these roads for the transaction of business is being increased, so as to meet the growing wants of the people, and their mechanical structures, such as bridges, station buildings, and the like, are being improved. The early structures, which were temporary in character, are rapidly giving place to permanent and substantial ones. Generally their character and capacity are being greatly improved.

The equipment of these roads as to engines, passenger and freight cars, may be regarded as excellent; particularly the accommodation for passengers furnished in this State is quite as good, if not superior, to that furnished by any of the leading roads in the country.

The recent adoption of dining cars for the accommodation of passengers, instead of stopping trains at eating stations, which has come into use on several of the important roads, involves the necessity of passengers passing from car to car through the trains while they are running at full speed. The practice of passing through trains in that manner has always been regarded, and proven by serious loss of life, to be very dangerous; especially is this so where the old style coupling, drawhead and platform, are used.

The danger to life in this regard is considered by this Board to by quite enough to require legislative action, which shall oblige, at an early day, the use of platforms and couplings of some of the various forms now well known, by means of which those dangers may be materially diminished.

As the platforms of passenger cars are structures usually made independent of and attached to the body of the cars, the necessary changes can be readily accomplished at moderate expense, and the Board therefore recommend that after one year the use of any platform and coupling on passenger trains, except such as when coupled together are, and remain in near contact, should be prohibited by suitable penalties.

RAILROADS RECENTLY BUILT AND IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The construction of railroads in this State during the past year, especially in the central and southern portion of it, has been pushed with unusual energy and activity.

This has been stimulated, and chiefly occasioned, by the anxiety of the people living in the various localities interested to secure the construction of the roads before the local subscriptions voted in their aid by counties, cities, and towns should be lost by lapse of time or otherwise, and also by an equal anxiety on the part of the older and more powerful corporations to protect themselves against probable competitions or encroachments upon what they call their "legitimate territory," by reason of the construction of these new lines. Thus, in most instances, upon the surrender of the control of the new roads (this being a condition precedent), the competition existing between the old corporations, having the necessary credit, and their common desire to obtain control of new territory, and of securing an increased basis for the issuing of stock, either in their own companies or in the new ones of which they obtain control, have induced those older companies to furnish the iron and equipment necessary for a partial completion of these roads; only sufficient, however, to enable trains to be moved over them, and leaving the roads in a condition still requiring large expenditures for their suitable and satisfactory completion.

As a rule, the money employed in the construction of these new roads was obtained by the sale of local aid bonds, amounting to from $5,000 to $8,000 per mile, and also the sale of from $15,000 to $25,000 per mile of the first mortgage bonds of the road, secured upon the franchise, right of way, and depot grounds (which were mainly donated), and also upon the grading and bridging, which the new companies had been able to accomplish by a careful expenditure of the proceeds of the local aid bonds.

In this manner, by a sale of both classes of bonds, even at as low a rate as (80 cents) eighty cents, the average aggregate product in money, after paying all negotiating expenses, can be reasonably estimated at $21,200 per mile, quite enough, it is believed, to construct and equip the roads as well as it has been done. The Commissioners are, therefore, forced to accept the conclusion that, as a rule, all certificates of railroad stock issued upon the new roads in this State, excepting that issued in payment for county, city and town bonds, is fictitious. The usual method adopted for the completion of the new roads is, that the parties owning or controlling the old roads, who are to take control of and complete the new ones, enter into a contract for such completion.

The corporation owning the new road, on their part, agree to pay such contractors the unexpended balance of the local aid bonds, if any, the first mortgage bonds to be issued by the company upon the new road, and, also, a certain amount of the capital stock of the company, in nearly all cases greatly more than all the other capital stock which has been subscribed for or issued.

It will be seen that, by this method, the new road is actually constructed and paid for by means which itself produces, and that the capital stock issued under the contract is really parted with without consideration, and passes to the holders forever the control of the road. This process is carried out with various modifications of form, all, however, in the end, reaching the same result.

It is proper to state here that doubtless most of this "full paid stock" so issued, and paid by a resolution to that effect, is the result of the astuteness of the managers of the great through lines, who, having thus possessed themselves personally of these large amounts of stock, immediately commence what has come to be an intelligent and systematic grinding process upon the people, under the plea of chartered rights, to extort by unjust charges earnings equal not only to paying the interest on the actual cost and bonded debt, current expenses and "improvements" (by which is meant the construction proper, admitted to have been done), but also on the excessive stock thus issued without any real consideration.

All the ingenuity and knowledge of such matters, which these men so largely possess, are at once mobilized for the work not only of enforcing earnings for the roads equal to paying all legitimate demands, but also that they may receive dividends upon and create a market value for their illegitimate stock.

STOCK WATERING.

As time rolls by, and the capacity of the roads is gradually increased by "improvements" made out of the earnings, in addition to paying interest on bonded debt and stock dividends, and the capability of the communities living adjacent to the lines to produce, and the population increases, another stock issue takes place, limited only by the capacity of the road thus improved to bear the burden. And in the same manner other stock issues will, from time to time, be made to satisfy the ever increasing cupidity of these men; and so on and on, until the uttermost capabilities of the country to respond shall be reached.

These additional issues of stock, or stock dividends, as they are called, are made upon the pretext usually that they represent earnings of the roads which have been capitalized in improving its condition and enlarging its capacity for business. In some instances this may be partially true, but it is also true that the necessity for such enlargements and improvements mainly arises from the imperfect condition of the roads at the time they were called completed; therefore, until such imperfections shall have been made good by the expenditure of a sum out of the earnings of the roads equal to the amount of the stock fictitiously issued in the first instance, and all dividends paid thereon, together with interest, not even a plausible ground can exist for making stock dividends to represent what is claimed to be capitalized earnings. The truth is, that in the cases alluded to, the earnings have been capitalized years before they were made.

Thus it will be seen that the *fictitious capital*, and not the real money employed in the construction of the roads, is mainly benefited by a practice of the theory of capitalizing earnings.

The Commissioners are not prepared to recommend a remedy for these alarming evils, but have been impelled to the foregoing earnest suggestions as to the actual workings of railroad construction and transportation, in their bearings upon the business and prosperity of the people of this State, by the vital importance of early and effective action by the Legislature.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS IN THE FUTURE.

It is unnecessary, at this period of the world's history, for the Commissioners to enlarge upon the value and importance of railroads as promoting the public welfare.

To the people of this State, who are largely destitute of natural means of internal transit, and where the topography of the country seems to invite their construction, railroads are indispensable; therefore every effort possible of the public authorities should be made to encourage their judicious and economical construction, and secure their just and economical management.

To this end it seems to the Commissioners that no means can be so well adapted as the enactment of a well-considered general law, authorizing the construction of roads wherever, in the judgment of capital, they will be found to be most remunerative. It is believed that the selection of the lines over which railroads are hereafter to be constructed in this State may be safely left to the determination of the persons who furnish the money to build them.

The fact, also, that the business of any given section of the State is subject to be competed for by a new road, possibly built and operated upon a more economical plan, will doubtless have a strong tendency to induce existing roads to make their charges for the transaction of that business so moderate as not, by exorbitant profits, the fruit of unjust rates, to tempt the construction of competing lines.

Such a law, with suitable safeguards, such as experience has shown to be wise and necessary, should protect, in a considerable degree, the public and individuals against corporate extortions.

It would also probably be wise to retain to the State the power of supervision and control over all corporations to be created under it, which it is claimed has been parted with by many of the special charters heretofore granted, the validity of which claims promise to furnish a fruitful source of litigation.

After providing the safeguards to the public, just mentioned, the provisions of the general law authorizing the construction of railroads should be exceedingly liberal, and such as in the highest degree to invite and protect the investment of capital in such enterprises, thus to secure as far as possible a healthful and real competition.

Such a law, too, would probably furnish the means of satisfactorily testing some of the recent opinions of civil engineers of the value of railroads constructed upon plans much less expensive and operated much more economically than existing roads.

If it be true that the "narrow guage" railroads, or the adoption of light equipment for the present roads, have the advantage of economy which they are claimed to possess, it is very desirable to the interests of the people of this State that their construction should be fostered and encouraged.

It is to be remembered that the railroad system of the world is of very recent origin, that it has come into existence within the memory of many men now living; and it is therefore not unreasonable to expect that enlarged experience may point out many grave and even fundamental errors in their construction and working.

Such a law as is suggested might facilitate improvements which would prove of the highest value to the public, and which existing companies would be slow to adopt by reason of the great first cost apparently involved in the requisite changes.

THE PRESENT LAWS, AND SUGGESTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

In order to carry out the constitutional provisions regarding railroads and warehouses, five distinct laws were passed at the first part of the first session of the Legislature, under the New Constitution. It is very evident that those laws were conceived and framed by different minds; and whatever merit each one may have by itself, yet, being passed independent of one another, they do not, on closer examination, furnish such a harmonious whole as might be desired. The Commissioners, as well as the Attorney General, whose advice they have sought in some instances, have found it somewhat difficult, if not altogether impossible, to reconcile many of the provisions of the said laws. While the late warehouse act repeals, in terms, all other acts on the subject inconsistent with it, including, as we deem it, the power of inspection and registry granted in the law establishing a Board of Trade in the city of Chicago, such repealing clause is not to be found in the law establishing this Board, nor in the one preventing unjust discrimination in the rate of charges for transporting freight, nor the one establishing a maximum of passenger fare. Whether, and how far, the law entitled an act concerning railroad rates for the conveyance of passengers and freight, approved March 10, 1869, is repealed, and whether, if not repealed, the Commissioners are to act under it, if the necessity of such action should arise, are also questions involved in doubt. But even where there is no real or apparent conflict in the various provisions of these different acts, there are some obscurities of language, or what at least seems to them so. A careful revision of the acts, or a systematic and well-digested compilation of them into one general law, is hereby earnestly recommended.

FORFEITURE OF CHARTERS.

Another source of great embarrassment arises from the various modes provided in those different laws for punishing a violation of them. In most cases, remedies are given to the persons actually aggrieved by such violations. For some violations of the same character quite different penalties are imposed. To give an instance: It is provided, in the act to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight, that *any* wilful violation of *any* of its provisions, on the part of any railroad corporation, shall work a forfeiture of the charter, while in the act relating to passenger fare, it requires five different convictions for a violation of the act before a forfeiture is incurred. In the act establishing this Board, the Commissioners are authorized to institute and prosecute suits for all violations of the said act, or of any law of this State concerning railroad companies or warehouses, and it is provided that the Attorney General and the Circuit Attorneys are to prosecute under their directions; yet the kind of actions, and whether they should be criminal or civil, and in many cases the penalties for violating the law are not indicated at all,—so that, practically, the action of the Commissioners is beset with difficulties. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that while the remedy to private citizens to sue in a penal action may be retained, there ought to be a general provision by which any such violation of law, or of charters, should be made an indictable offence, to subject the offender to a penalty to be sued for by the State, so that the public may at once have a simple and speedy mode of redress. Proceedings for forfeiture might be dispensed with, except as a last resort, as, in case such forfeiture should be judicially declared, while the State has no power under the Constitution to confer the franchise on anybody else by special incorporation, or to resume the management of the franchise itself, the public interests would be so injuriously affected in the absence of any provision for continuously operating the road, that it might be doubtful whether the severer punishment would not be inflicted upon the people.

All the existing police regulations now scattered through many statutes, and such as may be suggested concerning railroads, should be compiled into one law. The Commissioners have prepared such a bill, and will respectfully submit it to the Legislature. The Chairman has also prepared bills, to remedy what are considered as defects in the laws heretofore more particularly referred to, also to be submitted. They are aware that they have assumed a task, the delicacy and difficulty of which only those who have ever undertaken the framing of laws on important and complicated subjects can adequately appreciate. But carefully considered and revised as those bills will be by the Legislature, and passed into one law or more, if need be, it is hoped to secure a more certain guide to the officers who are charged with their execution, and a more intelligible rule of action to those who are specially to obey them.

WAREHOUSES—ORGANIZATION OF THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OFFICES.

On the 9th of July last, the Board of Commissioners had a special meeting at the city of Chicago, for the purpose of organizing the Inspection and Registration Departments, provided for in the act approved April 25, 1871, and in force July 1, 1871, regulating public warehouses and the inspection of grain, and to give effect to Article 13 of the Constitution of this State.

Mr. W. F. Tompkins, the Chief Inspector of grain for the city of Chicago,—said city being the only one containing warehouses of class "A,"—appointed by you according to the law just referred to, and whose duty it is to nominate a numerous corps of assistant inspectors, clerks, etc., not having had time to select the same, and it being besides necessary to provide an office, furniture, etc., and to have the proper books and blanks prepared and printed, the Board could not finally organize the inspection and registration departments before their regular meeting in August, 1871, at Springfield. Mr. Stephen Clary was appointed by the Board chief registrar. The nominations of Mr. Thompkins were examined and approved by the Board. The number of officers, their salaries, and duties, in both departments, were fixed by the Board as the law requires. They also adopted rules and regulations for the inspection of grain, fixed the rates of charges for inspection, and the manner of collecting the same—a duty which the law likewise has devolved upon the Commissioners.

The inspection of grain and registration of warehouse receipts having been previously in charge of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, and having been carried on under the control of said Board, the Commissioners have, in the main, adopted the rules which experience had taught that Board to be practical and advisable.

With some modifications, the same number of officers as existed under the Board of Trade, in both departments, were appointed, and also their salaries fixed upon the old standard, with few exceptions. The season of the grain business being then at its height, and the receipts of grain unusually large, upon the recommendation of the inspector a greater number, particularly of subordinate assistants, were employed than will be necessary throughout the year; but, under the terms of appointment, the number may be decreased monthly.

The Commissioners have simply embodied in their rules the law which fixes the grades of grain. The inspection fees have thus far remained the same as they were under the administration of the Board of Trade. The report of the Inspector of Grain, up to the first day of October, shows an unprecedented receipt of grain in the city of Chicago; and this Board has compelled to slightly increase the force in the Inspector's office, to meet the pressure of business. The terrible calamity which overcame our commercial metropolis, on the 8th and 9th of October, swept away the building wherein the offices of inspection and registration under this Board were kept, and destroyed the furniture, but fortunately the records and valuable papers of the Inspector, as well as the Registrar, were saved by the judicious and timely efforts of the Registrar and one of the inspection officers. Those records and papers, so preserved, have been of the most important service to the persons engaged in the grain business, as they furnished the evidence of grain receipts, most of which had been destroyed by the fire. For full information the Commissioners refer to the general and special monthly reports of said Inspector and Registrar, and the tables accompanying said reports, showing the amounts and grades of grain received and shipped in each elevator, to November 1, 1871.

There is no doubt that these reports, referring as they do to so important a branch of business in our State, will prove highly useful and interesting.

The Board wishes, in this connection, to call special attention to the supplemental report of Mr. Tompkins, the Chief Inspector of grain in Chicago, and the tables accompanying it, from which it appears that, notwithstanding the general destruction of business, consequent upon the fire in that city, the grain trade has proceeded without interruption, and assumed almost colossal proportions. While, from August 7 to November 1, 1870, there were inspected 41,930 car-loads on the track, there were inspected, within the corresponding time in 1871, 60,287 car-loads. While during the like period in 1870 there were inspected a little more than 27,000,000 bushels of grain, the number within the same time in 1871 amounted to over 52,000,000. The cost of inspection during this period, in 1870, amounted to $15,900, while for the same time in 1871, on nearly double the quantity, they were only $14,356.

The Inspector also recommends some change in the grading of corn, as also that the grading should be liable to be modified by the Board, as circumstances might require. The Commissioners invite special attention to those suggestions of the Chief Inspector.

It will also appear from those reports that the officers, with the most commendable energy, have, within the shortest possible time since the fire, occupied a temporary office, improvising the furniture, and have vigorously gone to work, so that there has been hardly any interruption in business. That this was performing a most important service to the commerce of Chicago and this State, can admit of no question. The Commissioners take pleasure in saying that, from all they have been able to see themselves, and from what they have learned from others, the inspection and registration, as now conducted by the State authority, have given very general satisfaction to the commercial community and to the producers, and is considered as having been judiciously and effectually managed.

WAREHOUSE LICENSES.

At an early period official information was received by the Board that none of the warehouses of Class "A," which are required by the act regulating public warehouses to take out licenses, had complied with the law in that respect. As no possible excuse could exist for such an open violation of a plain law, the Board at once instructed the State's Attorney of Cook County, wherein all warehouses falling under Class "A" are situated, to institute proceedings said delinquent owner or manager of warehouses. The letter to that effect will be found in the appendix. It is understood that such proceedings were commenced, but owing to the suspension of all legal transactions, in consequence of the fire, no further information has been received, and whatever steps may have been taken by the State's Attorney will have to be retaken when the courts shall again resume their functions. It is also understood that the said warehouses do not conform to the maximum of charges for storage, as they are fixed in the said law. It being however a doubtful question, from the reading of the law, whether said maximum should become operative in the current year, or from the first of January, 1872 (see correspondence with the Attorney General), the Commissioners have refrained, thus far, from ordering legal proceedings against the said warehouses, being of opinion that no issue should be tendered by the State, except on grounds which are supported by the plain and unequivocal language of the statute.

The several enactments affecting warehouses, and found in not less than four different laws under different titles, present much embarrassment as to their proper construction. They manifestly require revision, consolidation, and systematic digestion. Warehouses in those acts are defined in strict accordance with the Constitution, and thus classified; yet it will be seen that nearly all the provisions to be found in the several laws refer only to warehouses of class "A," while the other two classes are only, as it were, incidentally mentioned. While the various laws provide for taking out a license by warehouses of class "A," for filing a bond by their owners, for a system of inspection and registration, fix a maximum of charges and place them under the control of the Board, no sort of relation is established between warehouses of class "B" and "C" and this Board. Some general provisions of the law, as to receipts, handling of grain, and the mixing thereof, are made applicable to such warehouses; but as there are no subordinate officers charged with supervision, they practically escape all control.

Applications having been made from important cities in other parts of the State, principally with a view to prevent a diversion of the grain shipments from Chicago to points outside the State, to have Inspectors appointed, could not be entertained by the Board, as they have no authority over inspection except as to warehouses of class "A."

The Board recommends the passage of a general law which will provide for the regulation and control of all public warehouses, of whatever class, upon a system securing uniformity as to the methods of inspection, and also as to the registration, of grain throughout the State. The Commissioners are fully satisfied that a zealous and careful management of the inspection and registration of grain by State authority, will secure at an early day the high degree of public confidence so desirable in connection with the minute, varied, and extensive values and interests, touched by the action of those departments.

GENERAL REMARKS.

By the tenth section of the law creating this Board, the Commissioners are directed to make such suggestions as to them may seem appropriate, and particularly: First, whether in their judgment the railroads can be classified in regard to the rate of fare and freight to be charged upon them, and, if so, in what manner. Second, whether a classification of freight can also be made, and, if so, in what manner.

From the short time the Commissioners have been in office, and the necessity of first organizing the Board and setting its various departments in something like working order, it has inevitably resulted that they have not had leisure enough to study questions of much magnitude and intricacy to such an extent as to make their views and opinions more than merely suggestions.

Laying aside for the present the question of power in the Legislature to regulate freight and fares, the manner and mode of such regulations in States and countries where such power is unquestioned, has exercised the best minds of the proper departments, and the most various views have been presented and adopted.

While in the beginning, in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, as well as in our own country, the greatest reliance was placed on the principle of competition as a regulator and protector of the interests of the community at large, and non-intervention on the part of the Government was the accepted doctrine, experience has shown everywhere that such competition as has been hitherto obtained, and non-intervention, have in a great measure failed to prevent unjust discriminations and absolute extortion. In the first place, competition was met by consolidation, or rather combination; and in the next place, where competition was not so met, the tendency of it was to unreasonably lower the charges from competing or terminal points and to unreasonably increase them for transportation between intermediate points. In brief, though fare and freight were comparatively low, and local fare and freight were comparatively high, but even where the local fare and freight are reasonable in themselves, yet where they are higher than through fare and freight, it inflicts the most ruinous consequences upon the local public.

THROUGH AND LOCAL FREIGHTS.

In the many complaints the Commissioners have heard about unjust management on the part of the railroad companies, in regard to freight more particularly, the grievance was not so much that the charges were intrinsically too high, although even that is often the case, but that they were higher than from competing or terminal points.

If the miller who ships flour from some point in the centre of the State must pay from 15 to 22 cents more per barrel for its transportation to New York or Boston than the miller at East St. Louis (and such is actually the case), how can he compete successfully with the latter? He may pay only a reasonable freight, and yet be compelled to break up his business and move to some terminal or competing point. It will be seen, therefore, that legal provisions which insist merely upon reasonable charges, may not accomplish the beneficial purpose they were intended to reach. If what is reasonable is left to be decided by the courts and Justices of the Peace, in the various counties and precincts of the State, in each case no sort of uniformity could be ever attained, it being differently decided, perhaps, in adjoining precincts.

Competition, then, by itself, so far at least as local trade is concerned, which is much the largest portion of the business of all railroads, being in this State rarely if ever less than 90 per cent of the gross earnings, has wholly failed to accomplish the result desired, and has frequently been extinguished by combination.

Our Constitution and also our laws, and the Constitutions and laws of some of our sister States, have forbidden consolidation of competing or parallel lines.

CONSOLIDATIONS AND COMBINATIONS.

But while technical consolidation under the forms of law may therefore be prevented, the most ingenious legislation cannot stop the making of general business contracts of private and legitimate understandings, by which precisely the same object can be attained as by consolidation—such as leases, operating contracts, and the like, which are in effect equivalent to regular consolidation. And in regard to freights, the railroad corporations, as such, have in many instances almost entirely divested themselves, as corporations, of the business of freight transportation; especially, as to through freights, they merely act as common carriers to other companies—such as the express and fast freight lines companies, the latter of which and not the railroad corporations deal with the public.

It is plain that any regulations of railroad freight in such cases do not affect those wealthy transportation corporations who send their cars to all parts of the United States, unless some special provision is made therefor.

Competition can therefore be said to have shown itself so imperfect hitherto, as to have been incapable of the general good result of uniformly preventing unreasonable charges or preventing injury to business at points along the lines of the roads, even if the charges for freight were reasonable.

In Great Britain as well as in the United States, legislative wisdom and ingenuity has been directed towards railroad rates and tariffs by acts of Parliament or the Legislatures.

LEGISLATION INEFFECTIVE TO REGULATE RAILWAY CHARGES.

These tariffs were either inserted in the respective charters or in general laws. As far as freight tariffs are concerned, it is laid down by competent authorities that, to fix general tariffs inflexible for a period of years, which must be the case if they are created by the Legislature with no provision for modification except by legislative action, seems to be wholly impracticable. Where it has been attempted it has always failed, never being properly complied with. What is reasonable for one road is not for another and would destroy the latter. What would be reasonable in one season might be very burdensome at another—peace or war, famine or plenty, the state of the domestic or foreign markets would exercise vast influence upon the proper adjustment of such tariffs.

On the continent of Europe this matter is looked upon not, as a judicial or legislative, but an administrative function. The [illegible] commercial ministerial department of the State is entrusted with it. It is exercised by trained Government officials of the highest class, in conference with deputations from the Boards of Trade and from the railroad companies. It is liable to be modified as circumstances demand.

Satisfactory as their mode may be, and it is represented as working well, it would be difficult to introduce it here for reasons which will readily suggest themselves without being specially pointed out. Nevertheless the facts stated show the probable impracticability of establishing an inflexible rate for freight transportation, and point to the necessity of providing for modifications from time to time, as the circumstances of the country and of the railroads may demand. This discretion may be vested in such persons as the wisdom of the Legislature shall see fit to confide in, and it may be controlled, if deemed expedient, within limits, and exercised in methods to be established by law.

The basis of a tariff adopted in the third section of the law entitled "An act to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion," &c., that is to say, that the rate of toll on any day hereafter, for transportation from any point on the line of road to any other point on the line, shall not be greater than that charged on the same day and month in the year 1870, for similar quantities of the same class of property, does not recommend itself to the judgment of the Commissioners. While the adoption of this basis avoids forbidden special legislation, and yet by a general law deals singly with every road according to its previously fixed rates, and thereby intends to mete out equity, it is, in the first place, in the highest degree inconvenient, both for the shipper and the railroad company, almost to such an extent as to be impracticable. In the second place, it leaves to chance whether the shipper, who is often bound to ship at a particular time, will lose or gain by the rates he may happen upon. In the third place, it is impossible to tell how reasonable or unreasonable the rates were on the various roads during that test year. In addition, the year 1870, like 1869, presented the most astonishing fluctuations in the charges for freight. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., one of the Railroad Commissioners for the State of Massachusetts, in one of the very able essays he has written on the subject of railroads and their management (see Essays Boston, 1871, p. 367) remarks: "So far as railroads are concerned, competition puts both certainty and responsibility out of the question; it renders the first impossible, and by division destroys the last. Most conclusive illustrations of all these propositions, as well as the utter insufficiency of the State Legislature to deal with the subject, may be found in the experience of the year 1869. During that year competition was bitter in the extreme; the rates made East and West were simply ruinous. On certain descriptions of freight they were literally reduced to nothing. Of course this could not last. Early in September, 1870, representatives of the competing lines met in New York, and proceeded to put a stop to competition in the only way possible amongst monopolists—by combination. The parties in interest were the New York Central, the Erie, and Pennsylvania Central. The competition was mainly from Illinois to New York. In both Illinois and New York laws forbidding the consolidation of competing lines were in force, and all these roads were carrying on operations in one or both of these States. At the meeting in question it was decided to 'pool' the earnings of the lines to all competing points. In other words, all receipts from that business which was supposed to receive a peculiar benefit from competition were to be paid into a common fund. Competition was to immediately cease, fixed rates to be charged, and thus, at least, all the great trunk lines were to be practically consolidated in so far as the business community was concerned." The fluctuations in freight charges during 1869 and 1870 between New York and Chicago were from $5 to $37 per ton, and between the same point and St. Louis from $7 to $46 per ton. The Erie Railroad in 1869 carried goods to Chicago at as low a rate as $1 per ton, and from this bounded back to $37 per ton. Those conditions and rates having been generally participated in by the railroads of this State, the Commissioners, therefore, recommend to abandon the rates of 1870 as a basis, as in every view it has presented itself it does not seem to furnish any just and uniform standard. There is, however, in the same act, a very valuable feature, tending to prevent unjust discrimination in the tariffs at terminal and competing points, and at those stations which are not such. It is to be found in the first section, where it is provided: "No railroad corporation, &c., shall charge and collect, for the transportation of goods, merchandise or property on its road for any distance, the same nor any larger or greater amount as toll than is at the same time charged or collected for the transportation of similar quantities of the same class of goods, merchandise or property over a greater distance upon the same road. Nor shall such corporation charge different rates for receiving, handling or delivering freight at different points on its road, or roads connected therewith it has a right to use. Nor shall any such railroad corporation charge or collect, for the transportation of goods over any portion of its road, a greater amount as toll than shall be charged by it for the transportation of similar quantities of the same class of goods, merchandise, or property over any other portion of its road of equal distance."

A similar law in Ohio was passed as early as 1853, but it only provides that it shall not be lawful for any railroad company to charge or receive any higher rate, for transporting similar merchandise over a shorter distance of the road, than is charged according to its fixed tariff for transportation to and from places of intersection (terminal or competing points) aforesaid.

It is understood that a similar law to the one in Ohio has been enacted in the State of Michigan.

As late as May 20, 1871, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts provided that no railroad corporation shall charge or receive, for the transportation of freight to any section on its road a greater sum than is at the same time charged or received for the transportation of the like class and quantity of freight from the same original point of departure to a station at a greater distance on its road in the same direction.

DISCRIMINATIONS IN FREIGHT CHARGES SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.

The difference is obvious; while the laws of those States merely prohibit a greater charge being made from intermediate points than from terminal ones, the law of Illinois establishes a charge in every case the same for equal distances. This part of the law has the advantage that its constitutionality cannot be questioned in any court. Charges must be reasonable; that is admitted by all the corporations themselves, is expressly stipulated in some of their charters, and necessarily implied in all, and nothing could be more unreasonable than to charge a greater price for a less distance. This section does not fix a tariff for the roads, but merely prohibits them from fixing a discriminating one, and prevents them from adopting an extortionate one. It coincides with the railroads themselves, because, considering that, with most railroads in our State, the local business is by far the largest, it must be to their interest to build up local trade and not to drive it to terminal or competing points, just as it is their true interest to charge moderately for the internal transportation of iron, coal, lumber, and provisions, so as to stimulate local enterprise and stud their lines with thriving villages and towns. Upon this principle of the law just referred to our State should plant itself firmly. It is so just in itself, so beneficial ultimately to the roads, so free from legal objections, and withal affording so great a relief to our people, that its execution should be rigidly enforced by the Government.

PASSENGER FARES.

In regard to the passenger fare, the complaints have neither been very numerous, nor have they been urged by the community with the same vigor and intensity as those relating to discrimination and extortion in the matter of freight. The reason of this may be found in the fact that the different companies, by providing their more regular customers along the line with commutation and season tickets, have really, in some cases, reduced the fares to a figure within the sum limited by law, and, in many instances, to very much less than the railroad companies are entitled to charge under the classification adopted by the present Legislature at its first session. The number of persons, however, to whom season and commutation tickets are issued, is but a very small part of the whole number of passengers carried by the railroads, and the relief thus afforded is only partial and slight. The great mass of passengers are still unprotected by the law in regard to classification, and will continue to be so, so long as that law shall be disregarded and defied by the railroad companies. The classification itself has evidently been made with a view to deal quietly and equitably with the railroad companies, and to avoid collision with the constitutional prohibition of special legislation.

The gross earnings upon which this classification rests may not always be an exact test of the financial prosperity of a railroad, yet perhaps a better one could not be devised,—all such tests being more or less unsatisfactory.

It may be said, that in spite of the legislative intention to treat the different corporations equitably, in allowing them to charge according to their pecuniary ability, such object is frequently defeated.

Should a road belonging to a class "A," and consequently permitted by law to charge only a low rate, have a competitor in a road belonging to a lower class, the latter road would, in order to compete successfully, be compelled to reduce its rates to coincide with those of the road in class "A." The Chicago & Alton Railroad, for instance, is vigorously competed with by the Illinois Central Railroad for the St. Louis passenger traffic, the latter having control of the Vandalia & St. Louis Road. The one is in class A, and the other in class B. But should the Chicago & Alton Company enforce the new legal rate of two and one-half cents per mile [illegible], it would not be long before the Illinois Central Company would be compelled to come down to the same rate, or surrender all claim to that business.

STATE REGULATION INSUFFICIENT AS REGARDS RAILWAYS TRAVERSING DIFFERENT STATES.

The regulation of the railroad system by legislative enactments is a great problem, waiting its successful solution in the future. Whether it will ever be successfully solved by the action of the several States is doubted by many. Our most important railroad lines having become national, in fact, it might be said international,—some of the "best minds in the country, which have attentively studied the subject, have intimated that, as Congress has the undoubted constitutional power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, the whole control of the railroad management, as related to the interests of the people at large, should be committed to the National Legislature." In a late address by the present Secretary of the Treasury the same idea is advanced.

Whatever may be thought of the expediency or constitutionality of such proposed regulation by Congress, of the business passing through different States by railroads, it would seem that no authority is given by the constitution, in the article just quoted, for the regulation, by Congress of the prices for transportation of persons or property between different points wholly within the same State.

The great subject of complaint, so far as the same has come to the knowledge of the Commissioners, relates to alleged injustice committed by the different railroad companies in regard to local transportation, and this can be controlled, if at all, only by State authority.

THE BELGIAN SYSTEM.

There is one—and if the reports and information the Commissioners have be correct—a very effective and beneficial mode—adopted by some if not most of the Continental States of Europe, and also, very lately, in the course of adoption in Great Britain, and of dealing with the railroad interest of the people. The Government there have retained as owners some two or more quite important lines, the tariffs of which they regulate in the interest of the public, taking care at the same time that neither the financial interests of the State, nor of the private railroads, suffer. This governmental action is said to satisfactorily affect the management of the railroads not under the State control. It may be said to act morally, and protect all the interests, without the slightest actual interference with the corporations. In many of the States, our own included, constitutional obstructions would have to be removed before the State could buy or obtain, by condemnation, existing roads, or build new ones. In addition, it would be necessary for the people to repossess themselves with the confidence they once had in the State management of such enterprises. The people almost everywhere have, in former times, suffered seriously by such State management, but they ought to consider that those failures occurred at a time when no one else understood better how to deal with these improvements, and ought to reflect that almost every private railroad corporation in the country has equally failed, and that the magnificent structures now covering our favored land, are built upon the ruins of thousands of private fortunes. The country may not be ripe yet for the solution just indicated, but it is perhaps the one most likely to be ultimately adopted, as it is almost the only one that has thus far succeeded.

VIEWS OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The reports of many of the railroad companies show, and the views expressed to the Commissioners by many prominent representatives of those corporations in this State, leave no doubt that those corporations are strongly impressed with the idea, that outside, perhaps, of a few police regulations, the Legislature has no power, under the Federal Constitution, to modify or regulate, in any manner, their actings and doings, and that their charters furnish the only measure of their rights and duties. They seem to rely on decisions of Courts made generations ago, in cases where chartered rights of strictly eleemosynary corporations, such as country colleges, or small charitable institutions, where under consideration—decisions made at a time when such colossal corporate enterprises wielding the resources of kingdoms, spanning continents, and carrying the commerce of an empire, were never anticipated. They seem to overlook the fact that railroads at this day have, to a very great degree, superseded all other modes of transportation by land, and that they have become a controlling element in a nation's life in all its ramifications.

They do not consider, apparently, that when a part of the sovereignty of the State, the right of eminent domain, was freely delegated to them, and when, in order to assist them, cities, counties, and towns were allowed to exercise the taxing power, all of which could only be justified under the plea that it was for the public good, that they, therefore, ceased to be strictly private, and became at least *quasi public* corporations. They do not seem to reflect that such powers as were granted to them must always be understood to have been granted with the reservation that they should be exercised for the public good also, and must, from the necessity of the case, become controllable by the sovereignty of the people, so as to have the objects of such grants justly accomplished.

The public mind has slowly and gradually undergone a change in regard to what were called chartered rights, or rather has adapted its judgment to the new emergency; it has come to consider what were once called precedents, not as incorrect in themselves, but as wholly inapplicable to the present times. Times change and men's minds with them. The courts of the country being, in the main, filled with men whose powers of observation, whose experience in the affairs of life, whose grasp of mind and comprehensiveness of view, are equal, if not superior, to that of most enlightened citizens, will not be slow to judge of the relations of railroad corporations to the State, their rights and duties, not by ancient precedents, but by sound and statesmanlike views of what those corporations really are in their state of full development—and what must have been the real object of their creation. They have to be viewed as manifestations of useful power and magnitude, unparalleled in former history, and to be judged by the living present, and not by the dead past.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER,
RICHARD P. MORGAN, JR.,
DAVID S. HAMMOND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR.

OFFICE OF STATE GRAIN INSPECTOR, CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1871.

Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Chairman Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: In making this report of the working of the Grain Inspection Department, I am much embarrassed by the confusion incident to the late fire that destroyed so much of Chicago, and I may possibly have omitted much that should have been embodied in it.

It is now nearly three months since the inspection of grain, at this point, was taken in charge by the officers appointed under the Warehouse law. During that time the grades of grain, as delivered from warehouses, have been more uniform than for many years.

At no time has there been so little complaint of errors in inspection, by country dealers, receivers or shippers of grain, as during the past three months. This satisfactory working of the inspection is largely attributable to the personal interest manifested by all the employes, in its success. There has been more work done during the past three months, by the inspection force than ever before in the same length of time. This covers the time lost, or nearly lost in the grain trade, by the unsettled state of business, resulting from the fire of the 8th and 9th ultimo.

Under the Warehouse law, inspection of all grain delivered from elevators is obligatory; and as there are large quantities delivered to teams and cars, in lots ranging in amount from 50 bushels to 700 bushels, and as each lot requires the personal supervision of an Inspector, the labor of such inspection is very largely increased. Previous to Aug. 7 grain delivered to teams, and a portion of that delivered to cars and vessels, was not inspected.

The accompanying paper "D" gives, in tabular form, the amounts of grain delivered by elevators to vessels, cars, and teams. Also the number of cars, canal-boats, and vessels, inspected in store, with estimated amount of bushels from Aug. 7 to Nov. 1.

Being unable to procure the necessary statistics, I cannot, at this time, make a statement of grain inspected as compared with former years. Receipts of grain are increasing as confidence is restored, and we expect they will soon be greater than the average of former seasons. After the close of lake navigation there will be, undoubtedly, a greater amount of grain shipped from this market by rail, than ever before, as the destruction of five of our elevators has greatly diminished [illegible] active movement of grain from the warehouses now in working order, necessary, to make room for the daily receipts. The books and records of this office were nearly all saved, through the prudence and care of Mr. S. Clary, Warehouse Registrar, and C. W. Dean, Clerk in the Inspection Department, who were at the office at 2 a. m. the 9th ult. and placed in the vaults all that was saved. We had the usual amount of stationery and blank books on hand at the time of the fire, which, with the office furniture and fixtures and some of the inspection tools, were destroyed. I secured an office the morning of the 10th ult., at Nos. 34 and 36 Canal street, corner of Washington, which is centrally located, and very convenient to the Board of Trade, and fitted it up very plainly. I bought pine lumber, and Mr. Akin, Cashier of my office, and Mr. Allen, Clerk in the Registrar's Office, made desks and shelving, so that we are very comfortable, and have an office in keeping with the times. There are many of the September bills for inspection outstanding, which, probably, will be paid as soon as business men get settled. Some of the parties are bankrupt, and collection from them is impossible. I addressed a communication to the Secretary of your Board, Oct. 19, asking for specific instructions as to whether I should present to the elevators unpaid inspection bills made previous to notifying them of their liability under the law, or only those made subsequent to such notification.

I have learned, by the experience of the past three months, that some slight changes in the specifications for grading grain, and some changes of grades as established by law, are highly essential. After careful consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that the grades and specifications, as set forth in accompanying paper "A," will more nearly meet the wants of the grain trade than the rules under which we are now working, a copy of which (paper "F") is enclosed. I respectfully ask you to investigate the proposed changes advocated by me, and if, upon examination, you see the necessity of them, that you recommend to the Legislature an amendment of the law in this respect.

The following are some of the principal reasons why I recommend these changes:

The present rules for grading Nos. 1 and 2 white winter wheat, and Nos. 1 and 2 amber winter wheat, call for pure wheat of the colors specified in the grades. A strict rendering of these rules would place a car load of white winter wheat, having a very small quantity of red winter wheat mixed with it, into the grade of No. 1 red, thereby doing a manifest injustice to the farmer or country shipper. Under the specification "Merchantable white winter wheat," in the proposed rules, it would be graded No. 1 white winter wheat,—what it actually should be.

The specification that No. 2 spring wheat shall not weigh less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel, is creating a great deal of dissatisfaction among country shippers, and is likely to mislead them in the future, as but little wheat, weighing as low as fifty-seven pounds to the measured bushel, is sound and clean enough for No. 2.

The specification, in the present rules, "Blueseed and flinty-fife wheat in no case shall be inspected No. 1," is cumbersome and unnecessary, as very little, if any, of these varieties is now received in this market.

The changes called for more than any others, are those in the grading of corn. The trade has ignored, for some time, the grades of Nos. 1 and 2 corn, when applied to nearly white or nearly yellow corn, as all of the leading elevators have furnished to receivers special bins for corn of these kinds,—thereby adding to the grades established by the Board of Trade and adopted by the Legislature, the supplementary grades of "One corn white," "Two corn white," "One corn yellow," "Two corn yellow."

The present specifications governing the grading of corn, do not admit of the admixture of even a very small quantity of unsound grain in the grade of No. 1, nor of a very small quantity of unsound, or other colored corn, in the grade of white or yellow; whereas, under the rules as proposed, corn will be graded upon the color as well as upon condition and quality, and will pass as white or yellow a large portion of the corn that has for a long time been handled, in special bins, as nearly white or nearly yellow Nos. 1 and 2,—giving to [illegible] corn that has a light mixture of white or red [illegible] a large quantity, the grade of "High mixed," and giving to all that corn of mixed colors, that has been heretofore graded No. 2, the grade of "Low mixed."

The grade of No. 1 oats, as established by law, is almost unattainable. The proposed grade of white oats [illegible] its place, and the proposed grade of mixed oats relieves the bulk of the oats marketed of the odium of being designated No. 2, a name that suggests inferiority.

The rule, "All grain that is warm or in a heating condition shall not be graded," does not fully meet the requirements of trade. Much grain that has been heated to such an extent as to render it nearly valueless, that at the time of inspection is dry and cool, and other grain that from a large mixture of dirt or other seeds, that, under the present rules, be graded as "Rejected," thereby doing an injury to the bulk of rejected grain. Under the proposed rules, such grain can be noted "Unfit for store," thereby doing injustice to no person, as the owner can sell it upon its merits.

Herewith you will find a statement (paper "G") of receipts and disbursements from Aug. 7 to Nov. 1; also, memorandum of unpaid bills (paper "H"), for August and September. A large proportion of these we hope to collect. Paper "E" is a statement of inspection fees from Aug. 7 to Nov. 1.

But for the great calamity which has lately visited us, destroying so many sources of statistical information, I should have given more fully statistics of the grain inspection for this and former years.

Hoping that the above report, with accompanying tables, will give you all the information you desire, and that the suggestions therein contained will meet your approval, I am yours, respectfully,

W. F. TOMPKINS, Chief Inspector.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1871.

Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Chairman of Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to the instructions of your Board, I herewith submit the following, as supplemental to my report to November 1.

I have obtained a few additional statistics which will, I hope, prove of service to you. There are, so far as I can learn, no statistics of the Inspection Office for any period less than one year; and in making up the comparative tables for the three months, I have been obliged to proportion the amounts inspected and expense attending same, which figures are approximately correct.

Paper "K," herewith, is a table showing receipts and shipments of grain at Chicago, number of bushels inspected into and from store, and cost of inspection for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. The amounts inspected into store are estimated. You will observe that a large percentage of the grain for those years was not inspected.

Table "L" shows receipts and shipments of grain at Chicago; amounts inspected and cost of inspection from August 7 to November 1, for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. The amount inspected from August 7 to November 1, 1871, together with expenses attending same, are actual amounts taken from our books.

I call your attention to the fact that while the receipts and shipments of 1871 (all of which were inspected) were very much larger than any of the preceding years, the expense attending the same, including furnishing an office and cost of implements used in inspecting, is very much less.

Regarding the modifications proposed by me in the inspection rules, the most important reasons why the change in the grading of corn should be made, are these:

The Eastern States, being large consumers of white and yellow corn, are very particular to have it of one uniform color. Under our present rules of grading, the corn that comes to this market is inspected as to quality and condition, almost regardless of color—thereby throwing into one grade nearly all of that which comes up to the standard of merchantable sound corn. This works very much against us; and Toledo, considering the advantage to be derived from securing that trade, has so graded their corn as to keep the nearly yellow separate from other colors. This attracts many of the Eastern buyers to that market, and consequently, to meet the demand, draws a large amount of the best quality of corn there, which would otherwise come to Chicago.

In order to meet this competition, receivers of grain here have, for some time past, been handling a large proportion of the nearly white and nearly yellow corn, graded by us Nos. 1 and 2, in special bins. This not only incurs extra expense, but actually deteriorates our grades of Nos. 1 and 2 by selecting the most desirable corn. But as there is much uncertainty attending the delivery of special bin grain, it is handled with less satisfaction by shippers than our regular grades.

In many instances buyers from the East who would purchase corn in Chicago, but are deterred from so doing by the uncertainty of getting it of the desired color, are compelled to make their purchases in the country, sending it forward by through line cars. As many attend personally to this, it adds quite materially to the cost, as there is generally more or less delay in buying and getting cars at these points.

Experience has proven that the rules for grading grain should not be inflexible; that there should be some power accessible at all times to make new grades, or modify the old ones to meet any sudden demand of the trade; and I deem it of much importance that authority be vested in the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to change any of the existing grades, and to create new ones, in cases of emergency.

I am aware that the best interests of the grain trade demand that the grades should be as nearly as possible, uniformly the same year after year, but changes are necessary at times. It is highly desirable, some years, immediately after harvest, that the new crop should be kept separate from that of preceding years—the condition of it not being as good as the old, and to reject it, on account of the slight moisture it contains, is doing an injustice, as it is then stored with the rejected of the old crop, which has been

...that grade because of being musty or ... The Board of Trade have for a number of years kept the receipts of the new crop separate from the old, under the name of "new corn." This is not necessary the present year, as the extreme dryness of the crop has enabled the new to grade much of it, under our rules, as Nos. 1 and 2.

... the crop of new wheat is in demand by shippers, and at the same time millers ... of the old crop. As wheat of both ... at the same time, it must, under ... be stored together, and buyers ... get what they desire.

... these reasons I respectfully ask your Board ... the Legislature to delegate to you ... power to meet these cases.

... this supplemental report, I have ... indulgence, as it is not as complete ... wish, owing to the lack of necessary ... but I trust it will, in a measure, give ... of the information you desire. Yours,

WM. F. TOMPKINS, Chief Inspector.

REPORT OF THE WAREHOUSE REGISTRAR.

OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSE REGISTRAR, CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1871.

Marcus Kerner, Chairman Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners:

... I have the honor to acknowledge the ... of your favor of the 4th ultimo, request... report from this office, of its operations ... its organization.

... of August last, a complete transfer ... of the business of the "Board of Trade ... Office," to the "Warehouse Registrar" ... officer appointed by the Commissioners ... of the act in force July 1, 1871.

... previously notified the several elevator ... Chicago that I should require them to report, according to law, the amount of the ... receipts and shipments of each kind and ... grain received and shipped by them, daily, ... also a full statement, daily, ... warehouse receipt, on which ... had been delivered, and which ... cancelled, and on Tuesday of each week, ... under oath, of the amount of each ... grade of grain in store in the warehouse of each elevator firm, at the close of business Saturday preceding. I had also furnished different firms with blanks for this purpose.

... to report that these requirements were in ... complied with, some of the firms doing ... furnish a full description of each receipt ... by them, but furnished the numbers of ... only. We have, however, been enabled from that source to cancel such receipts ... books. Since the great fire these statements have been suspended—the elevator firms ... that it has been impossible, from the condition ... I am assured, however, they ... be resumed.

... of this office for the past three ... have been $2,962.89, which includes salaries and stationery, rent, etc., etc., which ... paid on my order, by the chief inspector for Chicago, from the funds collected ... for the inspection and registration of ... the sum of thirty cents on each car and ... per thousand bushels by canal boats, ... collected for this purpose. By the accompanying report, prepared with great care, by my ... Mr. Franklin Price, it will be seen ... been returned to this office by the Inspection Department, 60,257 cars of the different ... grain, and 3,718,820 bushels received by ... of the number of cars, 3,809 were not ... and of the amount received by canal ... bushels were also unregistered. ... amounts of the grain received by canal ... purchased by shippers and transferred to ... and for which no receipts are issued.

... also to report, that from the organization of this office, we have occupied, conjointly with the Chief Inspector of grain, a spacious ... at a rent of $1,800 per annum, at the corner of ... street and Fifth avenue. In the conflagration which came upon our city on the ... October last, that office was totally destroyed. I take pleasure in stating, however, that ... timely visit of an employee and myself to ... while the fire was raging all around, ... all the valuable books of record, and ... connected with both offices, by placing them in the vaults. There was then no other ... of saving them, and I can bear testimony to the safety of a well constructed vault. ... day after the fire, Mr. Tompkins, the Chief Inspector, promptly rented an office at No. ... street, at a rent of $2,000 per annum, ... we occupy together, and which is temporarily furnished, and as central as could be obtained.

The necessity of a system of registration of warehouse receipts has been fully apparent since the fire; for amid the general destruction of safes and papers, and warehouse receipts, we have been enabled to give a full description of receipts ... to owners have recovered, and by that, would have otherwise inevitably been lost. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CLARY, Warehouse Registrar.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF RAILROADS.

Name of Road.	Gross earnings	Length in miles	Earnings per mile	Class	Maximum passenger tariff
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above first two amounts are for six months and the calculations made for one year at this rate.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Tuesday, Jan. 9.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] Erie st, between Western av and Oakley ... dated Sept. 5, 1871; consideration, ...

... Mitchell st, w f, 25x100 ft, ... consideration, $2,700.

... Lot No. 24 Lisle st, between Halsted ... dated Nov. 24, 1871; consideration, ...

... s e corner of Rucker st, s f, 25 ft to ... dated Sept. 14, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

... Franklin st, 25 ft s of Hills st, e f, 25x100 ... consideration, $1,600.

... Smith's Block 7 in Walsh & McMillen's ... dated Sept 29; consideration, ...

... Washington st, s w corner of Desplaines ... dated Jan. 4; consideration, $25,000.

... in Block 2 of south 10 of north 15 ... Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated Dec. 28; consideration, $1,800.

... Taylor st, near Halsted st, n 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 1, 1871; consideration, ...

... and 8 in Block 35 of w ½ Sec. 5, 39, 14, ... consideration, $5,000.

... Locust st, s f, 30 ft to alley, ... dated Jan. 3; consideration, ...

... 48 ft e of Throop st, n f, 24x124 ft, ... dated July 3; consideration, ...

... 156 ft e of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 43 ... Cottage Grove av, dated Nov. 23, ... consideration, $5,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

... with buildings, in w ½ ... Section 32, 40, 14, dated Dec. 30, 1871; consideration, $4,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

... and 15, in Block 9, Hyde Park, dated ... consideration, $5,625.

... in Block 1 of Travers n e ¼ of Sec. 5, 38, ... dated Oct. 21, 1871; consideration, $250.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The new temple of amusement, situated on Halsted street, near Madison, will positively be thrown open to the public this evening, and the public will find itself to be somewhat astonished to find a handsome and well arranged a theatre ... built from foundation to pinnacle, within the short period of thirty-seven days from the time the ground was first cleared of the old structure which formerly stood there. The Academy of Music is a mushroom as to inception and development, but there ceases its similarity to fungous formation. Although built ... a day, it is extremely well built, and is a theatre of which Chicago need not have been ashamed ... before the fire. While the comparison fails to ... a compliment to the new Academy, it is ... free that it is a more handsome and ... theatre than either of those in St. Louis ... There is no attempt at elaborate ornamentation ... fault be found on the score ... The architecture is graceful and at the same time ... to render every seat a good one for the sight and hearing. The seats ... of the new fashion, all elegantly and comfortably upholstered with scarlet and gold reps, ... particularly bright and cheerful. ... decorations are plain but ... tints relieved by ... The stage is wide and roomy, and ... height and breadth to be entirely ... the requirements of scenic and mechanical ... In short, the whole arrangement ... of the theatre, including the provision for ... is most excellent, and it is a ... surprise that so much has been ... so short a time. There ... no occasion of finding the peer of ... Opera House or McVicker's before the ... upon an infinite ... place of amusement that we ... likely to have for some time to come.

... will be by the full strength ... Wyndham company, who will give Robertson's ... comedy of "Ours," with a powerful ... opportunities, such as have ... hitherto, for a suitable ... the beauty of the ... depends. The entertainment ... beyond question, and one ... new Academy an auspicious inauguration.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

... full houses at the West Side ... The bill is an especially rich ... considered, that they ... the splendid company ... in keeping the audience ... "New Year's Calls," with Arlington ... with the handsome scenic appointments ... on the boards.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

... another week at the Michigan ... are doing finely. The troupe ... favorites, headed by Billy ... of such well-known people ... Duke Schoolcraft, Stevie Rogers, Ricardo, Kelly, Little Eddie ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

The mutilated condition of a good deal of the National Bank currency is attracting some attention, and causing considerable complaint, because there is no satisfactory means of getting the notes replaced by new ones. The Treasurer of the United States does not issue new National Bank notes in place of mutilated ones, and the only recourse of the holder of a mutilated National Bank note is to send it to the bank which issued it, requesting the remittance of a new one in its stead. Scarcely anybody has enough mutilated notes of any one bank to justify sending them for redemption. The result is that the worn notes are kept in circulation until they are not only disgustingly filthy, but the printing on them becomes illegible, and many of them are entirely worn out and discarded. The actual loss of paper currency from wear, and from destruction by accidents, has been estimated at from 1 to 2 per cent per annum, and assuming that it is only 1 per cent per annum, the aggregate annual loss of National Bank currency would be over $3,000,000 per annum. The greenbacks, when mutilated, can be renewed by presentation at the Treasury, and the annual loss on them is probably not so much as on the National Bank notes, but if the estimate of 1 per cent per annum is anywhere near correct, the total annual loss on the paper currency, from all causes, must be at least $6,000,000. As far as the National Bank notes are concerned, there is a necessity for some better means of getting the mutilated notes replaced with new ones. The Treasurer of the United States redeems the notes of National Banks that have failed, and there seems no sufficient reason why there should not also be some provision for his issuing new notes for all mutilated National Bank notes sent to him or to the Comptroller. The National Bank act authorizes the Comptroller to receive mutilated notes from the bank that issued them, and to issue new ones in their stead, but as the banks themselves are gainers, rather than losers, by the wear and tear of their notes, they put themselves to no trouble to furnish new ones. A central redemption agency in New York for all the National Banks has been frequently proposed, but the objection to this is, that it would concentrate the reserves of the National Banks, now with their various redeeming agents in New York, in one gigantic concern, which would become a political machine.

When it is remembered that the profits of the Syndicate, in their late operations in marketing the $200,000,000 of new 5 per cents, were about $4,000,000, it will occasion no surprise that Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, are urging Mr. Boutwell to undertake the marketing of the remaining $300,000,000 of the new 5 per cents authorized by the Funding bill passed last year. Even the Messrs. Rothschilds, who have never been reliable friends to the United States, would, it is intimated, condescend to make some $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 in a new Syndicate, provided the United States will guarantee the profit, as was done in the case of the late Syndicate. With a straight-forward management of our national finances, and the avoidance of any trickery, such as was evidently resorted to in the case of the late Syndicate job, there is no reason why our 6 per cent bonds should not rise enough above par to make them pay 5 per cent on the investment in them. When that point is reached, new 5 per cent bonds can be negotiated at par without paying any Syndicate 2 per cent profit to market them.

The decline of speculation in gold in 1871, as compared with 1870, is shown in the annual report of the New York Gold Exchange Bank, which is an auxiliary of the New York Gold Exchange:

Gross clearings for 1871	$12,300,677,000
Highest daily clearings	117,418,000
Lowest daily clearings	11,431,000

The operations for the year 1870 were as follows:

Gross clearings	[illegible]
Highest for one day	[illegible]
Lowest for one day	13,000,000

In New York the effects of the dividend disbursements are being felt in the greater ease in the money market, a tendency which will probably continue during the remainder of the month.

In the local money market the banks, generally, report that they would be glad to increase their loans considerably, and several of them offer demand loans on government bonds and other similar collaterals at 7 per cent per annum. But in the open market we hear a different story. Money seems to be less freely offered, and a good many borrowers who have no bank acquaintance have had to pay at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and even higher.

Exchange is firm and scarce at about 800 per $1,000 premium, which rate justifies the shipment of currency to New York, and a good deal is, therefore, moving in that direction.

The most of the banks held their annual elections of officers and Directors to-day, the results of which will be published when the list is complete.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115 1-4	115 3-4
5-20s of '62	109 7-8	[illegible]
5-20s of '62 (called)	108 7-8	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]	112
5-20s of '65, January and July	110 1-4	110 3-4
5-20s of '67, January and July	112 1-4	112 1-2
5-20s of '68, January and July	112 1-4	112 1-2
10-40s	109 3-8	109 7-8
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109 1-2	[illegible]
U. S. Currency 6s	[illegible]	115 1-2
Northern Pac. Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		109 1-2
Sterling Exchange		110 @ 110 1-2
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 3-8	
Land Warrants—160s		162
120s		142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175 @ 178

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The situation in Wall street to-day was very dull and devoid of any features of interest.

In the Gold Room the price dropped to 108⅞, while on the Stock Exchange there was a slight advance in the morning and a corresponding decline in the evening.

Gold at the opening was 109@109⅛. Loans were made at 7 per cent, 1-32 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $57,000,000.

The money market was easy at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, with exceptional transactions at 1-32 per cent.

Governments not very active, and showed a slight decline.

State bonds steady. Stocks opened at ½ to advance on prices last night. They have been very dull all day and transactions are limited. The market at the close showed a slight recovery from the lowest point of the evening. Wabash was the strongest and sold up to 73⅞. Erie was weak and declined to 30.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments—

Coups, '81	115 1-4	Coups, '67	111 7-8
Coups, '62	110 3-4	Coups, '68	111
Coups, '64	110 1-4	10-40s	109 3-8
Coups, '65	110 3-4	Currency 6s	115 3-8
New	110 1-4		

State bonds—

Missouri	95	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	64	N. Carolina, old	36
Tennessee, new	64	N. Carolina, new	15 3-8
Virginia, new	55		

Stocks closed—

Canton	74	N. J. C.	[illegible]
Western Union	70 3-8	St. Paul	54 1-2
Quicksilver	30 1-2	Do pfd	80 1-4
Adams Express	90	Wabash	73 3-4
W. & F.	57	Do pfd	[illegible]
American	69 1-4	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
United States	70 3-4	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	59 1-4	Do pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	95 7-8	Chicago & Alton	117 1-2
N. Y. Central Scrip	91 3-4	Do pfd	[illegible]
Erie	30	O. & M.	45 7-8
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	86 1-2
Harlem	114	C., B. & Q.	133 1-2
Harlem pfd	115	Lake Shore	90 1-2
Reading	113 7-8	Indiana Central	21 1-2
Mich. Cent.	116 1-4	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stock	30 5-8
Northwestern	67 5-8	U. P. bonds	80 7-8
Northwestern pfd	90 3-4	C. P. do	101 1-4
R. I.	108		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Shipments. 1872.	Shipments. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,366	5,290	1,895	5,788
Wheat, bu	26,420	30,625	3,680	300
Corn, bu	181,255	20,565	11,839	8,197
Oats, bu	42,270	15,824	8,215	....
Rye, bu	4,334	3,520	1,150	....
Barley, bu	8,180	700	1,292	450
Grass seed, lbs	71,900	37,410	22,000	....
Flax seed	[illegible]	45,700	[illegible]	36,750
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	51,140	1703,889	741,244
Cured meats, lbs	97,250	....	....	360
Beef, brls	130	....	....	745
Pork, brls	846	248	120	....
Lard, lbs	74,040	17,220	396,135	267,200
Tallow, lbs	13,290	19,075	....	....
Butter, lbs	30,177	22,305	270	20,780
Dressed hogs, No.	4,249	5,485	689	6,846
Live hogs, No.	15,331	7,197	2,456	627
Cattle, No.	1,387	1,146	1,036	577
Sheep, No.	1,971	818	854	405
Hides, lbs	180,720	131,560	196,076	130,648
Highwines, brls	214	263	164	185
Wool, lbs	16,411	7,380	23,874	4,000
Potatoes, bu	7,248	1,248	....	....
Lumber, m	742	121	362	416
Shingles, m	....	1,045	170	332
Lath, m	....	....	....	12
Salt, brls	280	70	765	2,614

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 349 bu wheat; 763 bu corn; 329 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 36 cars wheat; 191 cars corn; 15 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 7 cars barley. Total, 245 cars, or 100,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, with about the same general average of prices. Provisions, wheat, and barley tended downwards. Oats and rye were firmer. The receipts of grain were lighter than usual, and this tended to firmness in several departments.

Highwines were steady and firm at yesterday's prices, with sales of 150 brls at 88c. At the close 88c was bid for a small lot.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, and firm at yesterday's prices, notwithstanding the reduction in live. Buyers held off early for concessions, but could not obtain them. A total of 2,784 head were sold, at $5.05 for choice lots, and $5.00 for odd lots and light weights. The market closed firm.

Provisions were easier, principally on pork, but rather more active. The market was early depressed by a further decline in live hogs, and later by reported dullness in other markets. This caused large offerings of pork, especially for future, and seller February was soon selling at a decline of 10c per brl, while cash lots only weakened about 5c. Lard was freely offered at yesterday's quotations, with few buyers, and meats were in better request, with little change in prices. The receipts of hogs are larger than anticipated, but there are many operators who profess to believe that this week will see the end of the movement, and that by the middle of the month the receipts will be little more than enough to meet the requirements of the East. It was this belief that prevented a heavy decline to-day. The market closed steady at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.20; do seller February, $12.37½; do seller March, $12.60@12.65; seller April, $12.85@12.90. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.60; do seller February, $8.65@..; do seller March, ... Green meats at ...@... for shoulders; ...@... for short ribs; ...@... for short clear; and ...@... for hams. Dry salted meats at ...@... for shoulders; ... for rough sides; ...@... for short ribs; ... for short clear. Boxed meats ... higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9c.

Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, ...@...c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $12.20; 2,500 brls do seller February at $12.40; 500 brls do at $12.35; 2,500 brls do at $12.37½; 500 brls do seller March at $12.70; 50 brls clear pork at $14.75; 250 tcs lard, seller the month, at $8.60; 1,250 tcs do, seller March, at 9c; 25 boxes shoulders at 4½c; 40,000 lbs green short clear at 6½c; 700 boxes cured do at 6½c; 2,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 7c; 60,000 lbs green hams at 7½c; 100,000 lbs do at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6½c; 60,000 lbs do at 6½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6c; 30 brls tallow at 8½c; 100 brls do at 8½c; 200 brls do at 8c; 10 brls do (country) at 7½c.

Flour was in better demand, chiefly for low grades for Southern shipment, though there was also a fair inquiry for the higher grades on local account. Prices were firm. Sales were reported of 80 brls white winter extras at $8.25; 300 brls do (Dixon and Globe) at $7.75; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfine at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.65; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.45. Total 1,180 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $15.00 delivered; 10 tons do at $14.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $16.00 delivered.

Wheat was active and irregular, averaging a little better than yesterday, though the bulk of the sales were made at yesterday's prices. The market opened out strong, under the news, received last night, that Liverpool was firmer, but soon weakened under the pressure of numerous offers to sell at the advance. Indeed, a greater number of selling orders are seldom on the market at any one time than were received to-day. New York was quoted dull and inactive, but that news had no effect here,—our market rather strengthened a little after receiving it. We note that Milwaukee has even been more irregular in price than Chicago during the past few days. That market has averaged 1@1½c above this city, but yesterday some of our operators bought there at ½c below Chicago rates. Several Eastern operators are now here, watching the course of events, but whether they will buy or sell is not yet known. Seller February opened at $1.25¼, fell to $1.25¼, and ruled steady at $1.25½@1.25¾, but fell to $1.24¾ at the close, when Liverpool was quoted 1d lower on white. Seller the month sold at $1.23¾@1.24½; seller last half do at $1.23¾@1.24½; seller March at $1.27@1.28½, and seller the year at $1.22, all closing at the inside. Other grades than No. 2 were little wanted. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 10,000 bu do at $1.24½; 5,000 bu do at $1.24¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.24½; 20,200 bu do at $1.24¼; 53,800 bu do at $1.24; 5,000 bu do at $1.23¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.23¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.23; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13½; 800 bu do at $1.13; 1,400 bu rejected spring at $1.04½. Total, 121,600 bu.

Corn was active, and about ½c higher, principally as a consequence of lessened receipts, the volume of which—191 cars—is not much more than half the recent average. Some little confidence, too, resulted from the fact that the reported amount in store is less than was expected; but it is probable that the difference between expectation and fact will be found in the holds of several vessels loaded in our harbor recently, to lie till spring. New York was firm. All the cash corn offered here was freely taken, principally to carry against option sales. Cash No. 2 opened at 41¼c, improved to 41½c, and closed at 41½@41⅝c. Seller the last half sold at 41½@41⅝c, seller February at 41⅜@42c, seller April at 45⅛@45½c, and seller May at 46½@46⅝c, all closing at medium figures. Cash sales were reported of 37,400 bu No. 2 at 41½c; 131,200 bu do at 41⅜c; 16,400 bu do at 41¼c; 1,600 bu rejected at 38½c; 3,800 bu do at 38½c; 800 bu ears at 39c; 1,600 bu do at 38c—both on track. Total, 197,800 bu.

Oats were stronger, but very quiet. These were several buyers present, both for cash lots and options, but little offering. Seller the month sold at 32½@32⅝c; seller February at 32½@33½c; and seller May at 37½@37⅝c, closing steady. Cash sales were: 600 bu at 32½c; 19,200 bu at 32⅝c; 1,200 bu at 32½c; 600 bu rejected at 29½c. Total, 21,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, but again ½c higher, under a fair demand and light offerings. Sales were: 2,400 bu No. 2 at 67½c; and 400 bu rejected at 60c.

Barley was dull and weak, opening at 65c and closing at 64c for No. 2, cash or seller February; No. 3 was offered at 50c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 65c; 1,600 bu do at 64½c; 10,400 bu do at 64½c; 5,000 bu do at 64c; 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 800 bu by sample at 71c; 400 bu do at 61c; and 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 19,600 bu.

The following were the amounts of grain in store in this city, on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Jan. 6, 1872.	Dec. 30, 1871.	Jan. 7, 1871.
No. 1 amber	1,396	1,395	....
No. 2 amber	[illegible]	666	....
No. 1 red	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
No. 2 red	4,039	5,059	1,170
No. 2 winter	8,154	4,936	718
No grade winter	....	698	....
No. 1 spring	82,741	82,741	319,183
No. 2 spring	1,206,618	1,133,386	2,069,728
No. 3 spring	65,266	54,092	128,901
No. 2 hard spring	27,638	24,671	....
Rejected spring	29,157	19,774	27,669
No grade spring	998	1,353	5,475
Total wheat	1,379,224	1,290,650	2,546,650
CORN.			
White	33,734	37,386	22,112
Yellow	25,905	38,173	1,073
No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	386,806
No. 2	2,948,679	2,807,339	[illegible]
Rejected	204,362	94,682	621,780
No. 2 kiln dried	2,375	2,078	....
Rejected do	120	62,611	10,622
No grade	1,089	1,103	20,748
New No. 2	....	....	10,475
Total corn	[illegible]	3,113,657	1,133,000
OATS.			
No. 1	10,968	12,464	2,311
No. 2	263,774	667,050	462,362
Rejected	12,265	58,426	33,600
No grade	3,191	3,131	2,493
Total oats	290,008	738,071	500,496
RYE.			
No. 1	16,145	53,225	15,308
No. 2	204,306	233,438	70,612
Rejected	3,647	3,297	4,079
Total rye	224,115	290,300	89,988
BARLEY.			
No. 2	504,449	426,054	357,948
No. 3	173,469	186,160	64,705
Rejected	9,455	4,139	8,088
No grade	....	....	290
Total barley	338,373	526,929	436,612

Total, 6,724,244 bu of grain, being an increase of 55,695 bu within the week. The ... 754,376 bu wheat, 323,878 bu corn, 20,430 bu oats, ... bu rye, and 11,350 bu barley.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular has the following:

The comparative stocks of wheat, flour and maize in Liverpool on the 31st December are:

	Flour, brls.	Flour, sks.	Wheat, qrs.	Including Flour, equal to bu. of Wheat.
1871	33,000	40,840	315,000	4,064,563
1870	100,553	20,329	266,200	3,437,809
1869	130,225	25,375	316,754	3,359,276
1868	20,154	25,166	155,207	1,735,304
1867	35,204	26,354	168,747	1,749,164
1866	6,413	105,868	107,076	1,620,669
1865	6,043	217,398	339,538	4,017,329
1864	290,000	217,398	298,600	6,270,830

The stock of Indian corn in Liverpool on the 31st December, 1871, was 150,000 qrs.; Dec. 31, 1870, 53,000 qrs.; Dec. 31, 1869, 96,490 qrs.; Dec. 31, 1868, 40,400 qrs.; Dec. 31, 1867, 41,545 qrs.; Dec. 31, 1866, 56,000 qrs.; and Dec. 31, 1865, 51,580 qrs.

The stocks of flour, wheat, and corn held in the ten principal importing ports of the United Kingdom on the 1st December, from 1867 to 1870, inclusive, were:

	Flour, sks.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, brls.	Corn, brls.
1870	162,294	268,097	1,372,602	224,196
1869	126,730	230,589	2,024,567	324,741
1868	118,113	62,179	751,593	105,180
1867	130,874	230,836	969,419	85,654

Of the stock of 571,150 qrs of wheat held in London on the 1st of December, 54,000 qrs were destroyed by fire.

The imports at Marseilles, exports and consumption from January 1 to December 1, 1871, have been as follows:

	Imports, qrs.	Exports, qrs.	Consumption, qrs.
Wheat	2,353,504	170,245	2,001,320
Corn	20,603	6,106	19,138
Oats	292,849	402	283,119
Barley	45,732	1,976	45,732
Rye	1,466	4,331	1,466
Flour	12,646	83,200	12,770

The Azov Sea was early in December closed by ice, and the higher Baltic ports also, as far down as Konigsburg. Shipments from Odessa were, at latest accounts, still continued. The weather there had been rainy, and the grain arriving was more or less damp. The Black Sea ports, since the construction of railways, receive grain from the interior during all the winter months, giving stocks in granary for early spring shipments.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 16th of December, 470 cargoes wheat and 64 cargoes of corn, against 386 cargoes of wheat and 137 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870, and 447 cargoes of wheat and 175 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1869.

The stock of wheat at Marseilles, Dec. 7, 1871, including amounts in granary, docks, railway depots, and private granaries, was 1,000,000 hectolitres, equal to 344,827 qrs. The imports for the week ending Dec. 7, 1871, were 31,300 hectolitres. The stock had been previously estimated at 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 hectolitres, which is more than twice the actual stock carefully ascertained.

The imports of wheat into Marseilles from Jan. 2 to Dec. 1, 1871, were 2,353,504 qrs., including 1,412,807 qrs. from Russia, 112,189 qrs. from Italy, 718,180 qrs. from Turkey, 85,355 qrs. from Algeria, and 10,... qrs. from other countries.

There were on the 14th inst. in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from the Baltic, 461 cargoes of wheat, and 69 cargoes of corn, against 430 cargoes wheat, and 10... cargoes of corn, at the corresponding period of 1870, and 416 cargoes of wheat, and 176 cargoes of corn, at the corresponding date in 1869.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Jan. 2, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, inclusive, for three years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, for three years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*St. Louis not included in 1869 and 1870.

The comparative stocks of flour at the principal points in the United States and Canada, on the 1st of December, for four years:

At	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	115,194	101,100	118,229	[illegible]

Baltimore	20,000	105,000	110,000	....
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Toronto	6,735	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Oswego	28,650	22,180	28,580	....
Detroit	34,679	37,659	16,209	28,315
Toledo	4,030	2,800	6,750	....
Total brls	1,412,401	1,257,121	1,580,103	....

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store, at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and frozen in on the New York Canals, Dec. 30, 1871:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	4,180,675	1,171,102	3,123,762	617,294
Albany	22,700	16,000	201,000	104,000
Buffalo	473,000	682,120	403,029	136,000
†Chicago	1,287,773	2,872,872	588,021	422,458
Milwaukee	1,340,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	19,300	....	....	....
Toledo	182,278	52,099	122,807	30,224
Detroit	125,671	43,786	140,509	38,460
Oswego	782,000	113,000	[illegible]	360,000
St. Louis	457,538	111,591	250,487	297,661
Boston	15,885	265,442	223,804	70,094
Toronto	27,469	1,175	41,470	27,546
Montreal	331,086	196,866	15,079	11,400
*Philadelphia	340,000	290,789	457,000	128,800
*Baltimore	150,000	235,000	75,000	25,000
Amount afloat on New York canals	1,118,202	1,062,212	632,975	490,034
Rail shipments for week	38,297	328,781	84,604	32,021
Total, Dec. 30, '71	10,891,353	7,817,481	6,217,291	2,428,894
Total, Dec. 23, '71	10,608,349	7,278,496	5,966,041	2,344,967
†Total, Dec. 31, '71	11,341,168	2,088,010	5,068,143	2,822,692
Total, Dec. 16, '71	10,780,903	7,029,759	5,762,200	2,466,182
Total, Dec. 9, '71	10,614,094	6,212,517	6,136,201	2,458,542
Total, Dec. 2, '71	9,868,576	5,693,323	5,214,570	2,087,111

*Estimated.

†Duluth not included in 1870.

The following are the imports of barley into the United States from Canada for the years indicated and at the undermentioned places:

	1868. bu.	1869. bu.	1870. bu.
Chicago	92,017	373,931	84,622
Milwaukee	15,013	....	....
Detroit	119,050	40,935	109,485
Toledo	503,227	341,181	16,273
Cleveland	194,854	244,038	159,138
Sandusky	20,353	25,138	16,925
Erie	12,516	188,601	205,285
Buffalo	544,195	723,002	776,896
Suspension Bridge	65,236	76,546	338,303
Charlotte	14,657	31,445	57,013
Oswego	2,031,385	3,157,025	2,368,149
Cape Vincent	20,906	16,243	3,940
Ogdensburg	54,208	35,600	133,306
Total	3,601,892	5,316,131	4,169,375

LATEST.

In the afternoon the wheat market was very quiet, but somewhat firmer, closing at $1.25 for seller February. Corn closed firm at 42c for seller February, and 41½@41⅝c cash. The greater strength of the markets was due to the expectation that arrangements are in progress for preventing the strain upon our storage sooner than has been anticipated.

Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

BUTTER—The butter trade has been dull since the date of our last review, and for all grades below choice the market has ruled weak, unsettled, and lower. Really choice table butter is not plenty, and the little coming in is held with a fair degree of firmness, but common and medium descriptions are in large and increasing supply, and holders generally would be glad to realize at inside to medium quotations. Neither shippers nor speculators are doing much at present. We quote: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The firm tone that has pervaded this market for some time past is still prevalent, and although the volume of business is small, dealers are refusing to fill orders at any considerable concession from the quoted prices. Stocks are equal to the demand. The following are the current rates: Stark, 36c; Ontario, 36½c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Nothing new has been developed in connection with this market during the week. The demand continues uninterruptedly active, and all articles in the list are still being held with decided firmness. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Under an increased supply, prices have weakened within the past few days, the decline since the date of our last review reaching fully 10c per bu. The demand is good, but not sufficient to absorb the supply, and the market is easy at the following reduced prices: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.80@2.00; good to choice, $2.12@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull. We quote: Poor brush, $80.00@100.00 per ton; medium, $110.00@120.00@140.00; very choice at $150.00@160.00; and choice hurl, $150.00@200.00.

COOPERAGE—Is dull and steady at the recent decline. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.65@1.60; lard tierces, iron-bound, unsalable; wood-bound do, $1.40@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Coopers' stock is entirely nominal.

CHEESE—Only a limited movement is witnessed in this staple, the demand being chiefly in the shape of small orders to meet current wants. Prices remain nominally unchanged, though so far as low grades are concerned there is a disposition to shade prices, when by so doing sales can be effected. Prime factory is scarce and firm. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15@16c; do imitation, 14 1-2a15c; Western factory, 13a15c; Ohio factory, 14a15c.

COAL—The past week has been a quiet one in this branch of trade, and a less buoyant feeling has prevailed, though the reduced condition of the stocks operates to prevent any decline. The following prices are current: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50a13.00; Lackawanna, $11.00a12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, ...; Blossburg, ...; Wilmington, $8.00.

CIDER—Is in light request and prices are steady at $5.50a6.00 per brl.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is a steadily active demand for goods in this line, and the general tendency of prices seems to be upward. The stocks are finely assorted and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The following quotations are furnished:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.05	@ 1.10
Acid, oxalic, lb	35	@ 38
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70	@ 75
Ammonia, carb., lb	22	@ 25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@ ....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.50	@ ....
Borax, ref., lb	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Blue-vitriol, lb	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Corrosive sublimate	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cream tartar, pure, lb	42	@ 45
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.45	@ 1.50
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	30	@ 35
Gum camphor, lb	1.00	@ 1.05
Gum opium, lb	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Gum shellac, lb	35	@ 38
Glue, white, lb	18	@ 22
Iodine, lb	10.00	@ 10.50
Lye, conc., case	4.50	@ 5.00
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.25	@ 5.50
Oil, neatsfoot, gal	1.10	@ 1.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40	@ 1.50
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Potassa, chlor., lb	35	@ 38
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	90	@ 1.00
Potassium, iod., lb	3.50	@ 3.60
Potash, Babbitt's, case	6.00	@ [illegible]
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@ 2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40	@ 1.50
Roo: ipecac, powd., lb	2.50	@ ....
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@ ....
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@ 5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@ 1.20
Soap, Castile, gen., oz	14	@ 16
Sulphur, cr	5	@ 6

EGGS—Fresh offerings find ready buyers at 31@33c per dozen. Preserved eggs continue dull at 20@24c, with sales chiefly at 22@23c.

FRUITS—DRIED—So far as domestic fruits are concerned there is almost nothing doing, and the market is weak for all descriptions. Since our last review apples and peaches have declined ½@1c, while cherries are fully 1c lower. The inquiry for foreign fruits is also small, but the moderate character of the stocks and the advance in gold premium have served to prevent a decline. We now quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 18@20c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.55@4.00; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 36@38c; peaches, pared, 22@26c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do quarters, 7½@8½c; currants, 10½@11c; apples, new, Southern, 7½@8½c; do new Western, 8½@9½c; do new Michigan, 9½@10½c.

FISH—Some slight improvement is noted in the demand, as compared with the preceding few weeks, but the movement is still very far from being active, and, while the prevalent feeling is somewhat firmer, no perceptible advance has taken place. Codfish are tending higher, in sympathy with prices East, but for other descriptions the market may be quoted steady. No. 1 whitefish, $6.00a6.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.00a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.15a1.20; bank cod, $6.00a6.25; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in light supply, and choice varieties have advanced about 50c per brl. Cranberries are in good demand and remain steady. Lemons are inactive. There is an increasing demand for oranges. We quote: Apples from store, $2.50a4.50; cranberries, $8.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $11.00a12.00.

GROCERIES—The past week has been a very quiet one in this branch of trade, both the local and the interior demands being of a very limited character. A tolerably firm feeling has prevailed, however, and for both staple and fancy goods, the quoted prices have been generally adhered to. Sugars and coffees are especially firm, and an increase in the demand would result in an advance. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c; ... 21a22c; choice do, ...

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, ... 1-2a26 1-2c; ... 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore ...; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Miracaibo, ... 1-4c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 3-4a8c; Carolina, 9a9 1-2c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12 1-4a12 3-4c; A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 1-2a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.35a1.50; common molasses, 50a55c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a60c; good sugarhouse syrup, 40a65c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 85a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13a14c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, 45a46c; pepper, 21a22c; nutmegs, $1.15a1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 1-4a9c; standard 8 1-4a8 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 6 3-4a8c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 8 1-2a 9c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—A steadily active shipping demand is reported, for pressed timothy, and, as the supply is a little short, prices have advanced 50c per ton. Prairie is in ample stock, and former prices are no more than sustained. The outward movement is chiefly to Boston, Portland, and Pittsburgh, and to Northern Michigan. We quote: On track—Timothy, loose, pressed, $14.50a15.50; do loose pressed, $13.00a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.50a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The past week has witnessed some increase in the demand, both local and Eastern buyers taking hold with rather more freedom, and, as a result, a better, firmer feeling obtains. The surplus stock has now been all worked off, and the daily arrivals are barely sufficient to meet the daily demand, the quoted prices are readily obtained. The Shoe and Leather Reporter speaks of the New York market as follows:

Business continues active, notwithstanding the steady advance in prices, another ½c having been obtained the past week. The receipts are fair, but are exceeded by the sales, which has still further reduced the stock. Considerable sales have also been made of hides to arrive, so that there is but little prospect of an increase of the stocks on hand for some weeks to come, even should the demand fall off. Desirable descriptions of hides are very scarce and find a ready market. Wet salted Texas and city slaughters business is very active. Buffalo hides have advanced, and large transactions have taken place in them, both on the spot and to arrive. There are but few hides come to this market from Toledo, Chicago, or St. Louis, not enough to establish quotations, but they would probably bring ...

We quote: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured 10@11c; green ... 9½@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 40@60c; grubby scoured, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices have materially advanced within the past week, but the market is not sufficiently settled to enable dealers to furnish quotations.

LEATHER—Trade continues dull at about former rates. Imported stock is more firmly held, owing to the recent advance in gold premium, but no advance is looked for. All domestic leather is steady and firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, ...; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city per lb, 35a38c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 35a36c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 32a37c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a22c; calf, city, $1.15a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.35; rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 10 to 12 lbs, 35a38c; rough upper, damaged, 30a33c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 32a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 45a48c; Philadelphia sole, 43a46c; harness, per lb, 40a45c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 38 lbs, $1.60a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a80.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

LUMBER—There is no change to note in this market. Prices are steady, with a good demand for the season. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, thick	43.00a45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	45.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00a40.00
A stock boards	33.00a35.00
B stock boards	28.00a30.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a22.00
Fencing	20.00a22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	15.00a16.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.50a 3.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.62 1-2a3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—No change of importance has taken place in this market. The demand continues steadily fair at the advance noted a week ago. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.50; roofing C, $11.00; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11-13c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle 20 per cent.

NAILS—An advance of 25c per keg was yesterday established in the price of nails; prices having recently advanced to that extent East. The demand continues active. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d per keg $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—The general trade is slack, carbon and lard oils being the only descriptions for which the demand is at all active, but dealers are carrying light stocks and there seems to be a disposition to realize save at very full prices. Linseed is in light supply and any material increase in the demand would result in an advanced quotations. Orders are being filled at the ... on the date of our last weekly review: Carbon, 25c; ... extra winter lard, ... No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 83c; boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; ... foot oil, $1.00a1.35; bank oil, ...; sperm, $2.40; ...; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 73c; straits, ...

ONIONS—... in liberal supply and sell slowly at $1.75@... per brl.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Trade in this department remains inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged. The general feeling is firm however, as the stocks are light and a brisk spring trade is looked for. We quote:

LEADS.

St. Louis Lead & Oil Co., strictly pure	$11.50
Beymer, Bauman & Co., strictly pure	11.50
D. B. Shipman, strictly pure	11.50
John F. Weare, strictly pure	11.50
Railroad Colors	11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	14.00

COLORS.

Rochelle ochre	4.50a5.00
English Ven red	3.50a4.00
English orange mineral	14.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00a4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—As the demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply, a buoyant tone still characterizes the pig iron market, and prices are still working upward. We note an advance of $1.00 per ton in Coltness, Summerlee, and Eglinton, and quote as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	48.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, best	48.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, fair	42.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	42.00
No. 1 Missouri	42.00
No. 1 Hanging Rock	45.00

PAPER—Is in steady fair demand and prices are firm. We continue to quote: News, 13½@14c; book, 16@20c; common wrapping, 8c.

PAPER STOCK—The demand is only moderate but equals the supply, and prices keep well up. The following are the prices current: Cotton rags, mixed, 3½c; all cotton, mixed, 4½c; woollen rags, 1½c; woollen rags, soft, 1½c; manila rope, 4c; sacking, $1@3½c.

POTATOES—The demand during the past week has not kept pace with the supply, which has been unexpectedly liberal, and prices have weakened to the extent of 5@10c per bu. There were free sellers to-day at 95@1.00 for common mixed lots, and at $1.05@1.10 for good to choice from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices have been unsettled and fluctuating since our last review, but generally lower as the supply has been large, and the warm weather prevalent compelled holders ... promptly. To-day trade was dull, sales ... following quotations: Chickens, dragging at ...; $2.00a3.25; turkeys do, 9@11c; dressed, per doz, ...; ducks, $3.50a4.25; geese do, per doz, ...; quail, $1.00a1.25; prairie chickens, $2.75...; rabbits, $1.00a1.25.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.40 per brl; Onondaga, ... $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond ...

SEEDS—Were very quiet to-day, and unchanged. We quote timothy at $3.15@3.30 for prime to choice. Clover dull at $6.00@6.20.

TEAS—No changes deserving mention have taken place in this market during the week. A steady moderate business is doing, and prices are uniform. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 95@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 80@85c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90@$1.00.

TOBACCO—All prime goods are firmly held, but for low grades the market is somewhat unsettled. There is a good demand at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95@$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black round, 58@70c.

WOOD—The demand is light, as are also the stocks, and prices remain firm. We repeat our list as follows: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The leading features of this market are without change in any essential particular. The demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply, which is extremely light in all the markets of the country, and prices are firm and buoyant. The stock of domestic fleece in New York is stated at 1,720,000 lbs, and the stock of pulled wool at 881,000 lbs; against 3,150,000 lbs fleece, and 1,120,000 lbs pulled, at the same time last year. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	52a55c
Washed, medium, in good condition	53a60c
Washed, coarse	50a52c
Unwashed, fine	38a40c
Unwashed, medium	38a40c
Unwashed, coarse	40a45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60a70c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 3a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3a15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Boxed meats, in owner's risk
New York	[illegible]	1.30	[illegible]	75
Boston	[illegible]	1.40	[illegible]	80
Phila. and Balt	[illegible]	1.20	[illegible]	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	[illegible]	1.30	[illegible]	75
Montreal and Prescott	[illegible]	1.30	[illegible]	70
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark, O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C	[illegible]	1.20	[illegible]	70
Charleston, S. C	[illegible]	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga	[illegible]	1.70	....	....

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

In comparison with last week, some improvement is noted in the demand, both for staple and fancy goods, and the general market exhibits increased firmness, though the firmer feeling developed is not so much the result of the greater activity as of the scarcity and extreme high prices of the raw materials. The stocks are in fine condition, being ample and well assorted. We note a slight advance in some brands of prints, and a general advance in standard sheetings, and quote as follows:

PRINTS.

Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11 c
Merrimac D	11½	Hamilton	11
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	11
Richmond	11½	Mallory Pink	12
Sprague	11½	Wamsutta	8
American	11½		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	13 c	Glasgow	13 c
Bates	13	Hartford	11

BROWN COTTONS.

Indian Head, 4-4	14 c	Medford	13½c
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Atlantic P	11½
Atlantic A, 4-4	14½	Agawam F	11
Stark A	13½	Lawrence LL	11½
Great Falls E	13	Utica C	11

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E	15 c	Pepperell O	11½c
Nashua R	13½	Pepperell N	10½
Nashua O	13½	Massachusetts B B	12
Pepperell E	13½	Dwight Star	15½
Pepperell R	13	Portsmouth P	9

BLEACHED COTTON.

Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	13 c
New York Mills	22	Hill, 4-4	15
Wamsutta	22	Boot, E, 4-4	13
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	17	Canoe, 3-4	9
Lonsdale, soft	17		

TICKS.

Swift River	15 c	Amoskeag, ACA	30 c
Amoskeag, D	19	Willow Brook	23
Amoskeag, C	20	Minnehaha, 7-8	27½
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	32½
Amoskeag, A	25		

DENIMS.

York, blue	30 c	Otis, CC, blue	17 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	28	Warren, AXA, br'n	22
Otis, AXA, blue	22	Warren, BB, brown	20
Otis, BB, blue	20	Warren, CC, brown	17

STRIPES.

American, 3-3	11½c	Amoskeag, 3-3	18 c
American, 6-3	12½	Amoskeag, 6-3	19

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag sateens	15½c	Canoe River	10½
Pequot sateens	14	Bates	9½

CAMBRICS.

Garner, 3-4	8½@ 9½c	Paper	11½@ 12½c

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,387	15,331	1,971
Tuesday	1,931	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,318	[illegible]	2,870
Same time last week	2,598	19,866	1,067

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,036	2,456	854
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—The reports from the Eastern markets being rather more encouraging, and the receipts continuing light, there was a better feeling in the cattle market to-day. Shippers, city butchers, and feeders were engaged, and although there was no particular urgency in the demand from either source, the combined demand proved more than equal to the supply, and the more desirable lots were taken at a trifling advance on the prices current yesterday. The quality of the stock offered for sale was better than on this day last week, though it was not up to the requirements of the trade, nor was it as good as might reasonably be expected at this season of the year, the major portion consisting of common to fair fleshy steers of from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs average. There were a few droves of well-matured steers, for which $5.50@5.90 was obtained, but sales at over $5.25 were not numerous, the bulk changing hands at prices ranging downward from $5.00. Stock steers met with some inquiry at $3.00@3.25 for common grades averaging from 800 to 950 lbs, and at $3.50@3.75 for fair to good thrifty young steers averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. Butchers operated chiefly at $3.50@4.25 for medium to choice cows, and common to fairish steers and oxen, though in a few instances higher figures were paid. We learn that Jacob Young, who, for several years past has been quite extensively engaged in the hog trade here, has associated himself with the well-known firm of Bentley & Co. The firm will hereafter be known as Bentley, Young & Co. The market closed firm with only a few thin lots remaining unsold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	$5.50a5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00a5.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.50a4.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00a4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00a3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
12	choice fat steers	1,394	$5.80
16	light fleshy steers	1,027	4.25
18	smooth fleshy steers	1,304	4.62½
12	butchers' stock	1,044	4.15
21	butchers' stock	1,077	3.50
17	good shipping steers	1,122	5.25
19	good shipping steers	1,182	4.75
18	fat smooth steers	1,234	5.15
12	fat smooth steers	1,254	5.15
16	good steers	[illegible]	4.80
17	butchers' stock	[illegible]	3.50
22	extra steers	[illegible]	5.90
13	choice steers	[illegible]	5.50
17	good steers	[illegible]	4.85
12	choice steers	[illegible]	5.55
16	butchers' stock	1,004	3.50
19	cows	[illegible]	2.60
11	butchers' stock	1,190	4.35
16	butchers' stock	[illegible]	4.50
15	butchers' stock	1,024	4.15
16	butchers' cows	900	3.50

HOGS—The hog trade opened very dull this morning, with prices weak and lower. The fresh receipts were liberal, and with the stale hogs held over from yesterday swelled the supply to about 25,000. Under this supply the market broke down to the extent of about 15c per 100 lbs, prices receding to $4.15@4.20 for common light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; to $4.25@4.30 for medium, and to $4.35@4.50 for good to strictly choice. At the reduction, trade revived a little, but at no time was the demand at all brisk, and no part of the decline was recovered. A good many remain in the pens unsold, and the market closed dull at the above quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The demand was fair at full former rates. The supply was liberal, but all were wanted, and sales were quick at $4.00@4.50 for common; at $4.75@5.25 for medium; and at $5.50@6.00 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28@30s. Wheat—winter, 12s 1d; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2 spring, 11s 4d; white, 12s. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—2:30 p. m.—Markets unchanged. Receipts for last three days 10,000 qrs, 7,500 being American.

LONDON, Jan. 9—Evening.—Consols, money, 92⅞; account, 93. Bonds, '62, 91⅞; '65, 91⅞; '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.—Bonds, '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Rentes, 55f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 10½@10⅝d; Orleans, 10⅝@10¾d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Quiet; white wheat, 12s 11d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Cattle supply, 86 cars less than at same time last week; average quality only fair; market active, and ½c to ⅛c better. Sales, 600 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,090 to 1,400 lbs, at $5.00@6.25; 32 Ohios, averaging 1,334 lbs, $6.00; 19 Michigan, averaging 1,130 lbs, at $4.25; 15 premium steers, averaging 1,861 lbs, at $7.00.

HOGS—Supply, 11,800 head; market quiet, and prices steady. Sales at $4.60@4.75, light weights bringing highest prices; closing dull.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—In dry goods there is little more inquiry for staple goods, and the market is quiet. Roll jaconets are advancing. Naumkeag sattens, bleached and colored, have risen from 15½ to 16c; Pequot do, from 14 to 14½c; Pequot A, brown sheetings, are up to 14½c from 14c; Stark A bags have risen from 36 to 37½c, and American do from 30 to 32½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; receipts, 10,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.40; common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $6.95@7.45; white wheat Western extra, $7.45@7.60; extra Ohio, $6.90@7.55; St. Louis, $6.90@9.50. Rye flour steady at $4.50@5.35. Cornmeal steady. Wheat firmer; receipts, 3,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.53@1.58; No. 1 spring in store, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.63@1.65; amber Western, $1.70@1.73; extra choice amber Michigan, $1.86. Rye steady; Western in store, 93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn easier; receipts, 35,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 77½@78c; new yellow, 79c; old Western mixed in store, 79½c. Oats dull; receipts, 36,000 bu; Western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 55@57c.

HOPS AND EGGS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c. Molasses, fair request; New Orleans, 45@58c. Rice steady at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 66@68½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.25; old mess, $13.25; prime, $13.25; prime mess, $11.50@14.50; January to April, $14.25@14.67. Beef and hams, unchanged. Tierces, unchanged. Dressed hogs steady at 5⅞@6c. Cut meats active; shoulders, 5@6c; middles inactive; short clear, 7@7½c; long, 7½c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9⅛c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red, $1.63@1.64. Rye, 88@90c. Corn firmer; new yellow, 66@68c. Oats, 52@53c.

WHISKEY—94@95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana, $1.60@1.65. Corn firm; Southern yellow, 68@68c. Oats firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $15.00. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8½c. Sugar-cured hams, 14c. Lard steady at 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—93@94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; middling, 20½@21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $6.85@7.00. Wheat in good demand at $1.50@1.53.

OILS—Linseed in fair demand and higher at 78@80c. Lard in fair demand and higher at 75@78c.

EGGS—Firm at 20@22c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; $12.50 asked. Lard, full prices asked; no demand; ... asked. Bulk meats in no demand; ... asked. Bacon quiet and held firm; small sales at ...

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $4.40@4.50. Receipts, 7,300.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

GREEN MEATS—Dull at ...

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour firmer; spring extras, $5.50@5.60; common, $5.00@5.50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2, $1.23¾ cash; $1.25 for seller February. Oats steady; No. 2, 33½c. Corn active; No. 2, 41c. Barley quiet at 64c. Rye scarce; No. 1, 66c.

PROVISIONS—Nominal; mess pork, $12.00. Lard, 8c for kettle; 8½c for steam. Bulk shoulders, 4c seller March. Cumberland middles, 6c.

HOGS—Steady; live, $4.00@4.10; dressed, $4.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter offered at $1.47; no sales; No. 2 held at $1.45. Corn firmer and 1c better; 54c. Oats steady at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Firm, but unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; middling uplands, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm and active, with a tendency upward; sales 3,000 brls family at $6.50. Grain quiet at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Very firm; demand active; sales of mess pork at $14.00 cash; $14.50 on orders. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 7½c; clear 7½c; sugar-cured hams, 13½c; plain, 13c. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½@6½c. Lard, 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, $1.60; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.47½; No. 1 red, $1.46; No. 2 red, $1.43; No. 3 red, $1.33. Corn steady; high mixed, 49c; low mixed, 48½c.

yellow, 49½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 41@... Michigan, 40c.

HOGS—Steady at $5.15@5.20—5c better for heavy.

CLOVERSEED—Steady at $6.10.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—COTTON—Firm at 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; fall superfine, $5.50@5.60; extra, $6.00@6.10; XX, $6.60@6.90. Wheat strong and higher. No. 2 spring, $1.25; No. 3 red fall, $1.60. Corn, slow; mixed, track, 41c; ... 41½c; prime white sacked, 53@57c. Oats, dull; No. 2 elevator, 39c; mixed sacked, 44c. Barley, steady; Iowa spring, 65c. Rye, higher; wanted; No. 2, elevator, 70@73c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 88c.

TOBACCO—Steady.

HEMP—Nominal; ... dull at 7½@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $12.75 cash; $13.00 for seller April. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c; all loose packed lots on orders, 1c higher. Bacon steady; orders filled; shoulders 6½c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard easier; 8½c cash; 8¾c seller February.

HOGS—Quiet and weaker at $4.00@4.40; bulk of sales, $4.10@4.25.

CATTLE—Active at $2.00@5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bu; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; barley, 1,800; rye, 1,000; hogs, 4,000; cattle, 140.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand at $14.00.

WHISKEY—94c@$1.00.

All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 118¼. Sight, ½@1 discount. Gold, 109¼.

COTTON—Active; sales, 12,000 bales, mostly after the close yesterday; good ordinary, 19½c; low middling, 20½c; middling, 20½c. Receipts, 7,342 bales; no exports; stock, 206,841 bales.

BANK STATEMENTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

A COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

National Bank of Commerce

OF CHICAGO,

Appointed to make an examination of its affairs, to be presented to the Stockholders at their annual meeting, to be held on the 9th January, 1872, after a full and thorough investigation, beg to submit the following statement of its condition on Monday, 8th January:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, "good"	$379,519.73	
Loans and discounts suspended (in course of collection)	6,482.42	$386,002.15
Overdrafts		1,722.68
U. S. Bonds		247,500.00
Premiums		22,208.00
Other stocks		3,174.16
Furniture, burglar safes, &c		4,228.35
Building account, store on Madison-st		2,781.92
Due from banks and bankers, currency	$117,033.44	
Due from banks	9,328.21	126,356.65
Cash, including revenue stamps	$117,795.49	
Checks for Clearing House	28,325.70	146,121.19
		$939,470.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Profit and loss	6,525.02
Circulation outstanding	219,200.00
Due depositors	463,745.28
	$939,470.30

In connection with the foregoing statement the committee would say that, in their opinion, the suspended paper (all of which is in process of collection) includes all that can possibly be classed as "doubtful," and that quite a proportion of this is likely to be realized. They would, therefore, congratulate the Stockholders upon the small loss sustained in consequence of the great fire, and would add that they have every encouragement to expect favorable results in the future. Respectfully,

J. H. McVICKER, C. H. FARGO, F. M. CORBY, Examining Directors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Planing and Sawing

done at the Mill, near Kingsbury, on Ohio-st., at much less than the usual charges for straight lots.

DAVID GOODWILLIE.

25c. CORNS. 25c.

DR. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., ... 83 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 6. All Right ... 25c per box. Druggists have it.

Skids, Handtrucks,

&c., made and repaired. Stock on hand. Buggies repaired. MARTIN'S, ... W. cor. Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, has been in use now nearly twenty years, and in that time has cured thousands of cases of Rupture. We have a reference list that will convince the most skeptical. We apply the Patent Radical Cure Trusses. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all physical deformities, ... MARSH & BOWLES, southeast cor. State and Eighteenth-sts.

NEW BOOKS.

MITCHELL & HATHEWAY,

38 South Canal-st.,

Between Washington and Madison-sts.

THE DIVINE TRAGEDY. By Henry W. Longfellow ... $1.50

THE LAST TOURNAMENT. By Alfred Tennyson ... 1.25

WOMAN'S WORTH AND WORTHLESSNESS. The Complement to "A New Atmosphere." By Gail Hamilton ... 1.50

AUNT JANE'S HERO. By E. Prentiss, author of "Stepping Heavenward," &c. ... 1.50

REAL FOLKS. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," &c. ... 1.50

AUNT JO'S SCRAP BAG, MY BOYS, &c. By Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," &c. ... 1.00

*** Books by mail sent postpaid on receipt of price.

MITCHELL & HATHEWAY, 38 South Canal-st.

BRICKS.

BRICKS.

Parties in the country having brick on hand they wish to dispose of, can find a cash customer by addressing me at 106 South Clinton-st., Chicago. Bricks for sale in large or small lots, and delivered promptly.

JOSEPH M. LYONS.

References—City National Bank Chicago; Merril Ladd, Banker, Evanston, Ill.

BRICKS.

750,000 large Milwaukee bricks; must be sold immediately. 250,000 handsome red bricks (Chicago size), very cheap. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 67 West Lake-st. P. S.—Consignments of all kinds solicited. Money advanced.

PAWNBROKERS.

LAUNDER'S

Money Loan Office,

formerly at 161 Randolph-st., now northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Room 2.

Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

INSURANCE.

STATE INSURANCE CO.
CARDEN CITY INSURANCE CO.
REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Policies bought for cash at highest rates. Call at No. 86 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

To Brick Makers.

I have for sale, for cash, credit, or exchange, a first-class BRICK MACHINE, for what it will bring.

GEO. H. HESS, 43 South Desplaines-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

VACCINATION.

For the benefit of persons wishing the protection of vaccination, and not desiring to trust the ordinary virus in use, I have taken the trouble to procure the cow-pox virus from the only source in America whence it can be obtained pure, and will vaccinate such at my office at the residence of Dr. Justin Hayes, 123 Calumet-av., before 10 a. m. each day, or at their homes.

A. P. PECK, M. D.

FIRM CHANGES.

Change of Firm.

We have this day admitted Mr. Geo. Marsland as a partner in our business, and we shall henceforth do business under the firm name and style of HOGAN, MARSLAND & TANSEY. Jan. 9, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. MAX FROEHLICH has withdrawn from our firm, and Messrs. FERDINAND KRAMER and CARL KRAMER have been admitted as partners.

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.

Chicago, January 10, 1872. 519 State-st.

EYE AND EAR.

Established in Rochester, N. Y., A. D. 1851.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

544 State-st. 33 West Madison-st.

Established in Chicago, A. D. 1861.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital New Orleans—for the last twelve years of 81 and 83 Randolph-st., Chicago—since the great fire located at 341 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of May. The oldest and best SPECIALIST in Chicago in the treatment of CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, of whatever name or nature. ORGANIC WEAKNESS successfully treated by an infallible method, and full vigor restored. ... Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultations, personally or by letter, strictly confidential.

SEWING MACHINES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Sewing Machine Co.

Having established a Branch Office in this city, respectfully invite the public to call and examine their

IMPROVED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

As such it has no competitor. It is simple in its construction, and can be readily understood and operated by a child. It requires but one foot to operate it, and runs so easily that it is in no way injurious even to the most delicate. The medical faculty at large recommend this above all others. It runs the fastest, being capable of making, by steam, three thousand stitches per minute. It is also capable of doing a greater variety of work than any other, viz: plain stitching in the finest lawns to the heaviest beaver overcoats (heel and shoe makers use it), all width hems, felling, tucking, ruffling, puffing, gathering, and sewing on at the same time, box-plaiting, hemming, and sewing on lace at the same time, hemstitching, embroidering, braiding, quilting, cording, binding, etc., etc. A reliable evidence of its superiority is the fact that those who lost their Willcox & Gibbs by the fire are invariably replacing them with the same, while many who lost those of other makes are also replacing them with a Willcox & Gibbs. All who lost machines by the late conflagration are requested to call before buying; by so doing none will regret it. We sell on monthly instalments. We take other machines as part pay for ours. We keep

Brooks' Celebrated Glace Cotton, &c.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINE CO.,

578 Wabash-av.,

CORNER TWELFTH-ST.

THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE.

Send for "Agents' Supplement to The Aldine," containing

A Complete account of the Origin and History of the Enterprise—A Description of its Present Character and Claims upon the American Public—Hints and Instructions to aid in its Introduction—A list of Premiums offered for Clubs—Terms for Cash Canvassers—Commendations from various Sources, &c., &c.

ALDINE GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY,

393 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

BARNABEE

Concert Troupe!

MONDAY, Jan. 15—Michigan-av. Baptist Church. TUESDAY, Jan. 16—Union Park Congregational Church.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. Tickets now for sale. FOR THE SOUTH SIDE—At Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av. FOR THE WEST SIDE—At Horton's Library, 187 West Lake-st., 126 West Madison-st.; ... for both evenings, at Strehl's, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

C. R. GARDINER ... Manager. FRANK LAWLOR ... Director of Amusements.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

Wednesday Evening, January 10.

This magnificent temple of the drama will positively open with the

Wyndham Comedy Company,

In Robertson's admired modern comedy, entitled

"OURS."

Cast with the full strength of the double company, and produced with New Scenery, Mechanical Effects, Properties, &c.

Grand Wyndham Matinee Saturday afternoon. Box Office open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

Manning's Minstrels!

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

Billy Manning, Billy Rice, Luke Schoolcraft, Andy McKee, Stevie Rogers,

And entire company.

12th Grand Matinee Saturday.

SPECIAL "STAR" LECTURE.

The Managers of the STAR COURSE respectfully announce that to allow their South Side patrons to hear

Thomas K. Beecher,

They have induced him to lecture on FRIDAY EVENING in the

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

Corner of Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court.

The lecture to be preceded by a GRAND ORGAN CONCERT BY I. V. FLAGLER.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

Monday, Jan. 8—Engagement of the celebrated Pantomimist and Danseuse,

MARIETTA RAVEL!

Who will make her first appearance here in the great new sensation of

JARTINE!

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Last Four Days for the Sale of Season Tickets.

Reserved seats to Barnabee Concert, Cushman's Readings, and Murdoch's Readings, Lectures by Curtis, Kilpatrick, Du Chaillu, Winchell, Edgerton, Parton, Billings, Mrs. Livermore, etc., $3.00. For sale by Bliss & Sharp, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and at Strehl's, 50 West Madison-st.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT PARTY TO MIRASOLE,

AT CENTRAL HALL,

Cor. Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.,

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1872.

Mr. Mirasole begs to announce that his first Juvenile Class will meet at Central Hall Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 p. m. For information in regard to classes call at the hall between 11 m. and 2 p. m.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

Continued success of the GREAT

Arlington's Minstrels!

The strongest organization of its kind. Another monster bill. First week of LOST AND FOUND. Second week and great success of

NEW YEAR'S CALLS!

"Come where my Love lies Dreaming." Arlington in his great character of PETER DAY. Arlington's Lecture on suffrage.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

DANCING.

Mr. Sullivan opens a select class for ladies on Thursday, Jan. 11, at 3 p. m. New pupils received into the children's and adults' classes at residence, 82 Twenty-third-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

And Fur-Lined Goods

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale

on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 9½ a. m. of

Carpets, Store Trucks, 50 doz. long handle Shovels, 25 doz. Spades, 300 Rustic Window Shades, and 40 crates Crockery in open lots.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

OUR FIELD AND STABLE.

Warts—Remedy for a Lame Horse—Distemper—Sore Throat—Re-called "Hog-Cholera"—Spavin.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 3.

WARTS.

AVALEY, Iowa, Dec. 15, 1871.

VETERINARIAN *Sir*: I have two colts, 3 years old next spring, very fine stock, and a kind of wart appears on their necks, and sometimes on both sides of the head; sometimes only on one side; they are very small at first, and in the form of a sel-nut. I thought that they had been bruised by my cattle, but the lump is still there, on each colt, and they are not troubled with flies mostly, and the colts fight with each other as much as if in pain. If the wart is disturbed by the colt rubbing it ever so lightly, the outside rubs off, and sores the same [illegible] are not painful at first. The warts are now larger than a hickory-nut. What are they, and how can they be cured? Please answer through THE TRIBUNE, and confer a favor on yours respectfully,

RICHARD BLAKE.

Answer to Richard Blake.—You ask what those small, bloody lumps are. You call them warts, and, as I have to rely upon your description, I cannot give them any other name. They are, like all warts, morbid excrescences of the skin. As to the treatment, which has been very often described already in these columns, you may take it that in this case, a concentrated solution of corrosive sublimate in absolute alcohol (1:9), and apply that to the raw surfaces once a day by means of a camels' hair pencil, till the warts have disappeared; but be careful so that the very corrosive solution may not come in contact with the healthy skin.

AMETIGO, A LEPROUS ERUPTION.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 27, 1871.

VETERINARIAN *Sir*: I wish to get some information about a disease among cattle, that I can hardly expect to explain so as to give you a correct idea. The disease is contagious—the whole herd being affected, and no other in that section of the country, or any other that I have ever heard of. It consists of a watish coating on scab, something between scurvy and a seed wart. It first appears about the eyes and head, then extends back upon the neck, no farther. In pressing upon the skin of the animal, the scab, or wart, separates down to the hide, and is dry, or, I might say, a dry rot. Cattle seem dumpish, and have no appetite; eyes are dull. Young calves in the same herd are affected. Any information through THE TRIBUNE will be thankfully received. Would such a disease be communicated to cattle occupying the same stalls after the diseased cattle were removed? This is a feeble description, but the best I can give, except in the way of answering questions relating to it, as it is entirely new to me, and everyone else in this section.

Answer to J. F. D., Beckford, Ill.—The disease you describe is very common, especially in calves and young animals. It is a leprous eruption, or impetigo, which, as you have correctly observed, generally commences on the eyelids, or in the neighborhood of the eyes, on the nose, on the ears, etc., and, in some cases, spreads toward the neck, and makes its appearance on other parts of the body. At first you have to regulate the digestion of your animals, by not feeding them anything but perfectly clean, healthy, and easily-digestible food; and have to rub in at the diseased spots, or places, a little fresh lard, or sweet oil, in order to loosen the scurfs and scabs. After that has been done, you may apply, once a day to the diseased surfaces, a little tincture of iodine, or a weak solution of carbolic acid (crystal with alcohol or glycerine and water, till a healing has been effected.

STRINGHALT.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Dec. 27, 1871.

VETERINARIAN *Sir*: Your prompt and candid answer to your many correspondents have prompted me to trouble you with one or two questions. I have a very good, reliable, and gentle horse, 8 years old next spring. During the last very cold weather, in taking him out of the stable, I have noticed a little kicker with one or both hind feet more than he does with the other. I suppose he has incipient stringhalt. Please give your views through the columns of your paper, and oblige a friend. If there is any remedy, if there is any. Respectfully,

E. BAILY.

Answers to E. Baily.—As the stringhalt of your horse is not very troublesome, I think that there may be some hope of recovery; for it has been frequently observed that perfect rest, given to such an animal for some time, has been attended with a beneficial effect, and has led to a perfect and lasting recovery. In those cases, however, in which stringhalt has been existing for some time, or in which the horse can have no rest, but has to perform hard labor, no recovery can be expected.

In a majority of cases, the next cause of stringhalt consists in a morbid condition of the ischiadic nerve; and the seat of the mischief, generally, is found a little below where the roots of that nerve, proceeding from the spinal marrow, unite to form a single string. Therefore, neither medicines nor operations can be of any avail.

SO-CALLED HOG CHOLERA.

SAVANNAH, Mo., Dec. 26, 1871.

VETERINARIAN *Sir*: My hogs, about 50 head, and still are, dying with a disease having the following symptoms: First, shivering, or cattle, followed by cough, and difficult breathing, and disposition to eat, second, ears become purple, scarlet,—redness turning mottled along the back and belly. The disease, according, in most cases, has been succeeded by what is commonly denominated "lumps,"—death occurring generally in ten days or two weeks. I wish to be enabled to have information, through THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, as to the cause, nature, and treatment of the disease. Most respectfully yours,

T. M. LANEY.

Answer to T. M. Laney.—The disease which is so fatal to your hogs is a typhous disease, presenting itself in the form of spavin be re-moved without injuring the limb? Is there any cure for string halt? SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—The exostosis produced by spavin, and that probably is what you mean, cannot be removed. As to string halt, see above.

VETERINARIAN.

A Story of Love and Heraldry.

A leading weekly journal professes to give, "on reliable authority," the reason why the King of Servia is, at the mature age of 27, still unmarried, namely: That he is in love with the pretty prima donna of the Berlin Opera, Mdlle. Wellinger. During a residence of nearly a year in Munich I never once heard that the King was suffering from misplaced affection. That he is young to wed a Princess with whom he can sympathize with him in his studies for Wagner and the "Music of the Future" is another reason frequently given in French and German journals for his state of single blessedness. If appreciation of "Lohengrin" is the only qualification that King Louis desires in his wife, surely he might have been satisfied with his own cousin, Princess Sophie, to whom he was engaged five or six years ago, for she, it is well known, was enthusiastic in her admiration for the solid operatic music of the eccentric composer, and often distinguished herself in Court circles by her imperfect rendering of the heroine. It is well known that during the days of that engagement, the King frequently came to Munich, the Princess Sophie, it is said, was then in the habit of visiting Munich, and was to be married to the King of Bavaria. King Louis, like a devoted lover, imported it for her from Italy, but on the condition that she should never eat prunes, in his presence, as that fruit was offensive to him. The Princess could not or would not control her penchant to conform to the fastidious taste of the King of Poesenhofen. Upon perceiving the choice of prunes, the King rose from the table, left the room without a word of farewell, and returning to his own castle of Berg, on the opposite bank of Lambert Lake, threw the Princess' boat out of the window into the water, and wrote to her cousin (Duke Max) that he released his cousin from her engagement. Whatever was the real cause of the dissolution of the engagement, King Louis generously allowed his cousin to say that it was broken off at her request. She has since married the Duke d'Ateneon, grandson of Louis Philippe.—*Letter in New York Mail.*

THE APIARY.

Do Bees Eat Grapes?—Their Value in the Orchard—Winter Feeding.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Jan. 6.

Do bees eat grapes? is a question that has produced no little feeling and caused trouble in some quarters, while a great deal has been said on both sides of the question. As a general thing, those who do not keep bees, and have grapes, insist upon it that bees do eat grapes; while beekeepers as strenuously deny the charge. That hornets and wasps do eat grapes is quite well established. They have a cutting apparatus, whereby they can cut through the skin, and the reach the juice of the grape. Not so of the honey bee; he can only suck up the juice when it has been exposed from any cause,—the puncture of other insects, or the bursting of the skin. The wasp and hornet have a cutting apparatus for the purpose of cutting wood for their nests; while the soft, flexible tongue of the honey-bee can only mould the soft wax, or sup up the juice of the small fruits or the nectar of the flowers. As small as is the tongue of the bee, it is hollow throughout its length, thus forming a tube through which it draws up the honey from the base of the flower. It is, therefore, impossible for the bees to cut through the skin of the grape or of any other fruit. But we need not rest the case on that point alone. If you will lay a cluster of sound grapes on the alighting-board of the hive, not a grape will be touched; but, puncture them with a pin, and you will see a different state of things for the bees will then sip out the last particle of the juice.

As long as I can remember, we have had both grapes and bees, and this question has been the subject of no little talk at times. The bees appear to swarm on the grapes, sucking out the juice from large numbers of the berries,—one, two, and sometimes more in a single bunch. Last summer, a neighbor who insists upon it that his neighbors' bees eat his grapes, came to me with a smile of conscious victory: "Now, Miss Ella, I have it. The bees sting the grapes, and then suck up the juice. You are right about them not being able to eat through the skin, but they simply sting the fruit, and thus are enabled to get at the juice." Here was a new difficulty—a charge not so easily parried. No one doubts their ability to sting, and to thrust that sharp instrument of torture through the thick skin of the Concord or the tough skin of the Isabella. Will they do it? is a question. For one, I have no idea that they use their stings for any other purpose than in offensive or defensive warfare. The sting is charged with poison, and when it is thrust into any substance, it emits a small quantity of this poison from the poison-sack; for, sharp as is this little bayonet of the bee, it, too, is a tube through its centre, and through this the poison is ejected. But I am aware that mere theory as regards what they will and what they would do, when capable of doing or not doing, will not satisfy people, and we must fall back on well-attested facts. If you will take a pin and puncture a given number of grapes in a cluster, you will find the bees feeding on all of them, while all the rest are untouched. This is pretty conclusive proof on this point, and ought to satisfy most people. It is quite a common practice to make an article of grapes for the bee stands, and yet it is seldom the bees attack those grapes. The grape vines are not pushed forward with high culture, or pruned with that skill that produces large crops; hence the crop is light. They are not disturbed by insects, or liable to skin-bursting; and the result is, the bees do not eat them. That is my view of the matter. The different vines are exposed to the best direct rays of the sun; the fruit is pushed forward with high culture and close pruning, that shall give a more vigorous growth of fruit; the skin is more delicate, and, being dressed with fluid, is liable to burst; insects are more numerous, for the conditions are such as to favor them; the fruit is in good order for breeding; and they delight to feed on the richer and more succulent fruit, that has been grown under a more favorable condition of things. Mr. Hubbard, a bee-keeper of Indiana, in Kentucky, in writing to the *Country Gentleman*, says that thirty years of careful observation have convinced him that bees never attack the sound grapes. During all this time he has had a large vineyard for wine-making, and at times has kept a hundred stands of bees. Many other prominent bee-keepers have given similar testimony, so that, so far as I know, has taken the other side of this question. I am, therefore, fully satisfied, from my own observation, as well as the testimony of others that has come under my notice, that bees do not attack sound grapes, and that, in eating those that have been injured, they produce no new injury to the crop. The injured grapes are not fit to go to market, and must be carefully clipped from the clusters, whether the bees sip the juice from them or not. It is also certain that, when there is plenty of buckwheat in bloom at the time of the ripening of grapes, the bees will neglect the grapes for the buckwheat.

But the bees do the horticulturists an immense amount of good, especially in early cold springs, when they carry the fertilizing pollen from flower to flower, in the orchard and the fruit-garden, that insures to us a better crop of fruit.

In connection with our apiary is also a large orchard, containing many thousand trees. This orchard has produced uniformly good crops of fruit, and has averaged more than similar orchards where no bees are kept; and for this the bees have credit, while they are never charged with injury to the vineyard, where tons of grapes are produced. That their good offices are seen in the better setting of the grapes, I am fully convinced. No one need hesitate to keep bees for fear of losing their grapes by them, for this, I think, is settled beyond all cavil. Though, when flowers are not to be had, they may swarm in the cider-mill, or the wine-press, and persist in eating ripe apples that they find skins abraded, this is the extent of their foraging, and no more.

The past week has been so mild that it has been a pleasure to look over the swarms one of these days. This would be a good day, if full comb from the strong hives, and to see that they are all in proper condition. I have been in the habit of feeding melted sugar, but I like this plan of exchanging, in the case of combs, as it is less labor and the food is more matured for the bees. Some years ago a bee-keeper told me that he fed 1,000 pounds of sugar to his bees, under the belief that he would make a large saving of honey; but I understand that he is now satisfied that he committed an error. There are so many bees that are short of honey this season that I cannot refrain from calling special attention thereto.

ELLA.

Two Sisters' Devotion to a Brother Fifty-four Years in Close Confinement.

A very remarkable instance of sisterly devotion has transpired in Concord, Lewis County, Kentucky, which we propose to relate, and ask if the facts and examples have their parallel in the past or present generation.

Judge James Dozier migrated to Kentucky at an early day when this section was a wilderness. He reared a family of daughters, and his youngest child was a boy. As usual, the pet was gifted with promising traits that made the brother near and dear to his home circle.

In 1818 Kinggold Dozier, when but 15 years old, attended a religious revival. The religious excitement so affected his mind as to unbalance it. He grew to manhood under the care of his youth and evolved upon his elder sisters, who have assumed the direction of his affairs, and have kept an untiring and unceasing watch over the unfortunate brother for fifty-four years.

For fifty-four years Kinggold Dozier's life and abode have been voluntary close confinement within the four corners of the mansion and home of his aged sisters, secluding himself in a small room on the ground floor, with a walk of twenty-five feet for daily exercise, the whole plat being 30 feet square. Within this solitary space of his choice he lives, to all appearance, happy and contented, and unseen except by his two surviving sisters, who now administer to his daily wants with a true sisterly love and devotion. One is always present at his call, and both are eager to favor his simplest wants. Time and age seem to knit closer the fond attachment of these worthy defenders of the estate of their brother, and they will not entrust the valued charge beyond their own personal administration. Even the charitable offers of State benevolence are respectfully declined.

These sisters are not dependent, nor do they solicit aid. It seems to be a pride, and instead a pleasure, to study the interest and comfort of the idiot brother, and of aiding to encourage him in his religious and devotional exercises, then join together in chanting his Methodist songs and lessons that he learned up to the time of his misfortune. The religious enthusiasm took possession of his tender mind. He knows and talks understandingly of all events up to 1818, and will recognize, by sight, those who were living at that date. Two of his sisters that lived and died devoting their whole lives to the benefit and interest of their invalid brother are now dwelling in the city, and are equally as revered by the surviving devotees to his wants.

So quiet and secluded do this peaceful family live that neighbors know nothing of this heroism of sisterly devotion, presenting a case of the kind never before recorded since this man has lived in exile from the world. Here, in the midst of a dense population, steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs have been invented and established in sight of this man's abode, yet he knows it not. His idea of grades is connected with the primitive custom of 1818, riding on horseback. His thoughts are centered on his Bible, which is read and re-read until its pages are worn so as to be scarcely legible to all eyes but his own, that are black and piercing when he pores them from his Bible to give a stranger an unwelcome glance. His locks are white with time, and his flowing gray beard reminds one of the old patriarchs. He doubtless owes his good health to his sisters' care and anxious watchfulness, which has existed a length of time unprecedented in the annals (Duke Max) that he released his cousin from her engagement. Whatever was the real cause of the dissolution of the engagement, King Louis generously allowed his cousin to say that it was broken off at her request. She has since married the Duke d'Ateneon, grandson of Louis Philippe.—*Letter in New York Mail.*

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THE FISK-MANSFIELD CASE

Judge Brady's Opinion as the Sacred Correspondence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 5

The following is Judge Brady's opinion in the case of the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence:

The plaintiff seeks to restrain the defendants from using, or any person or persons from using, and also to restrain them from using in any way, by publication or otherwise, certain letters, relating to or alleged to relate to the defendant Mrs. Mansfield. He rests his right to relief upon the averment that all these papers and letters were delivered by the defendant Stokes to him for a valuable consideration, the defendant Mrs. Mansfield assenting as to the letters to such correspondence. Further claims that the letters being of a private character, he has the right to prevent their publication, or the publication or threatened publication of any agreement under which he is to have excited public effect, and to an unusual degree, and the interest continues to be manifested, to some extent, at least. It is doubtless an assumption that the developments to be made in this case will be of a character to affect immorally and the cause of justice to some extent the scope of controversy. Expectation is rife that the letters contain expositions of his supposed manipulations of moralling elements to embarrass his purposes or those of the Erie Railway Company, of which he appears to be regarded as the representative, but as to which, there is nothing in them of that character, these expressing my views of this controversy. I propose to consider first the objections taken in reference to these letters. The cases in Hoyt vs. Mackenzie, 2 Bar. ch. R. 320, and Webster vs. Webster, 10 Paige, 9, for the growth of the defendants, Stokes and Mrs. Mansfield, clearly rely as authorities for the right to publish the letters, or to restrain the publication of them by injunction, to restrain their publication, have been reviewed and overruled by the case of Woolsey vs. Judd, 4 Duer 379, decided by a general term of the Superior Court of this city, composed of Oakley, Chief Justice, and Justices Duer, Campbell, Bosworth, Hoffman, and Slosson. The opinion of Justice Duer, and of Justice Duer, and is not only able and exhaustive, but it demonstrates, by the citation of numerous authorities, that the defendant's conduct was in conflict with the rule which had prevailed in England for a hundred years. The theory of those cases is that, unless the writer has parted with his literary compositions, their publication cannot be restrained, and it seems no matter how private or confidential the correspondence, or what the circumstances under which they were written. This doctrine is a most extraordinary one, and cannot sound either in the policy or the morality in which we live, or the assertion of the rights in any civilized country. It strikes at the very root of the confidence and friendship existing between man and man, and invades the sanctity of private relations. We are taught from childhood to regard letters as written under the most sacred privacy, and to treat them as such. Indeed, from the personal area of those written to persons of our own household, to those written to the world, therefore, would be to destroy the element of sound life, which elevates and refines, and leads to the cultivation of the amenities of life. There are circumstances, it is true, that may make it just that letters, though confidential in their character, should be given up and deposited with Mr. Sergeant, and such disposition was made of them. Whether he had obtained from Mrs. Mansfield the right thus to surrender them they have doubtful, but as the result that she loaned them to him for purposes relating to his controversy with the plaintiff, and that she was advised of the use to be made of them, is not material. Indeed, the contents make such revelations in regard to the public interests, that they should not be withheld from the public. The views I have expressed by Justice Story in his Equity Jurisprudence, Sec. 944, 945, accord with those declared in Woolsey vs. Judd. He says, "Nothing to be done which shall be suggested, however far the protection of Courts of Equity ought to be given to restrain the publication of private letters not falling within the class of literary compositions: "Fortunately for public as well as private reasons, the doubts on this subject have been greatly narrowed. It is now held that there is a distinction between private letters of one nature and letters of another." And further: "In a general view, the publication of private letters, even in cases where it is necessary to the proper vindication of the rights or conduct of the party supposed unjustly to have violated the confidence, or to have exhibited public effect, is